City and Port of Cardiff

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT
1950

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School Medical Officer
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CARDIFF:
WESTERN MAIL AND ECHO LIMITED
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PREFACE

To read through the 1950 Cardiff Annual Health Report gives much cause for satisfaction in the evidence provided in so many ways of material improvement in the health conditions of the people of Cardiff.

Thus to take only two examples: (1) Mr. W. G. Pyatt, Chief Sanitary Inspector (Urban) can point to a decline in verminous vacant council houses from 30·5% in 1930, to 1·6% in 1950, and (2) for a rate which is usually regarded as a highly sensitive index of combined environmental and personal hygiene, i.e., the infant mortality rate, I am able to give a figure which at 27·4 per 1,000 births is not only far and away the lowest ever recorded for Cardiff, but also more than 2 points lower than the corresponding figure for England and Wales in the same year.

One cannot but feel that such a result must be the reward of the many years of persistent team work undertaken in a combined effort by every section of the public health department working harmoniously together, a combined effort similarly exemplified by the virtual eradication of diphtheria from our midst.

Another indication of success following years of patient effort is pointed out by Mr. D. W. Elliot, Senior Dentist, who finds that in the work of the dental service for expectant and nursing mothers, the number of *partial* dentures, for the first time exceeds the number of complete dentures provided. " There is no doubt," says Mr. Elliot, " that this is accounted for by the fact that many of the mothers have benefited from conservative treatment during their school life and service in the Forces."

To prevent us becoming too elated, it must unfortunately be mentioned that in Cardiff, as in the country generally, there was a sharp rise in the number of cases of food poisoning during the year. On first thoughts it seems difficult to reconcile these tendencies with the falling infant mortality rate which is a tribute to mothercraft. If the hand that rocks the cradle is also the hand that cooks the family meals, and the same hand that has won a medal for mothercraft, how is it that food poisoning, which is usually attributable to sloppy personal hygiene, should be on the increase? The answer is that most food poisoning cases occur following the consumption of food away from the home, or if consumed in the home, it is of a prefabricated meal that has been prepared in a food factory or place for the mass production of foodstuffs for human consumption. Nevertheless it is to be hoped that the same methods and persistence in health education that have yielded such gratifying results in the field of infant mortality will, in time, bring similar good in our troubles over food poisoning.

The gratifying result in infant mortality in Cardiff in the year 1950 is a reminder to examine the question of death rates at different ages. A detailed study shows that the improvement has been very different at varying ages. It has been greatest for children of school age; children below five years of age come next, followed by young adults. From the age of 35 years the improvement has diminished with increasing years and after the age of 75 years it is very slight. This means that, although childhood still remains a vulnerable period, a child born to-day has a far better chance of surviving infancy and the earlier years of life than had a child of Victorian times. For example, the deaths of children in the first year of life in the period 1841 to 1850 were 153 in every thousand live births in England and Wales. This figure (the Infant Mortality rate) was unchanged up to the turn of the century, but afterwards it fell rapidly till this year it reached the record low figure of 29·8.

In Cardiff the improvement was equally maintained—the Infant Mortality rate falling during the last 50 years from 141 in 1900 to 27 in 1950. The death rates of children over one year old began to fall earlier than those for infants, and, as through the lower birth rates of recent years children form a smaller part of the total population, it is not surprising that the Registrar General's Report of 1948 states that only seven in every hundred deaths were of children under 5 years of age, compared with 40 in every hundred a century ago. Thus " toddler " mortality as well as infant (under one year) mortality has also shown a remarkable decline since the turn of the century. On the other hand the deaths of persons 65 years of age and over had in the same period **increased** from 18 to 60 per 1,000 deaths. The improvement in chances of survival may be seen by reference to the increases in the expectation of life over a period of years. For example, the Registrar General computes that whilst boys born in 1841 could, on the average, expect to survive to the age of 40 (and girls to 42), by 1901 these average expectations had increased to 48 years and 52 years respectively, by 1931 to 59 years and 63 years, **and by 1948 to 66 years and 71 years.** (In passing, it will be noted that women have greater prospects of longevity than men—a compensation perhaps for the fact that there are more boys born than girls.) The following statistics published by the Registrar General in 1949 and relating to the year 1947, are interesting. They are followed, for comparison purposes, by the relevant figures at the 1931 Census:

		PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION	
	Population	65 *years or over*	75 *years or over*
England and Wales, 1947 ..	43,050,000	10·5	3·2
Cardiff, 1947	233,400	9·6	3·0
England and Wales, 1931 ..	39,952,000	7·4	2·6
Cardiff, 1931	233,589	6·6	1·7

It is also recorded that in Cardiff in 1947 no less than 1,078 persons (387 men and 691 women), or about five persons in every thousand, were aged **85 years or over,** which conformed very closely to the distribution for England and Wales.

These figures are manifestations of the gradual ageing of the population which is taking place, due partly to the falling birth-rate and partly to the increasing expectation of life of the people.

The principal causes of death of elderly persons are, as would be expected, Heart Disease (Myocardial Degeneration), Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions, Diseases of the Circulatory System, Cancer and Bronchitis. In the following tables comparisons are shown—in Table I of the percentages of deaths of persons 65 years and over to total deaths, and in Table II, of the various principal causes of death—for the years 1920, 1930, 1940 and 1950.

In future annual reports it will be possible, from figures supplied by the Registrar General, to sub-divide the " 65 and over " age group into two groups—a " 65-75 years " group and a " 75 and over " group and thus to obtain fuller data on the subject, but in the meantime Table II gives some idea of the trend of mortality in the elderly.

It can in fact be shown that in 1921 only 26·7 per cent of them were over 75, whereas in 1947 32·1 per cent were over 75. This ageing of the population will in itself contribute towards the increase in the death rates from heart disease, cancer, etc., and in fact the greater the efficiency obtained by the preventive measures in medicine in keeping people alive to old age, the greater must be the death rate at these older ages.

TABLE I

Year	*Total No. of deaths*	*No. of deaths of persons aged 65 years and over*	*Percentage*
1920	2,411	581	24·1
1930	2,544	948	37·2
1940	3,208	1,552	48·3
1950	2,837	1,699	59·8

TABLE II

Principal Causes of Death in " over 65 " age group, showing percentages to total deaths and death rates.

Cause of Death	1920			1930			1940			1950		
	No. of deaths	*Percen-age*	*Rate per 1,000 popn. 65+*	*No. of deaths*	*Percen-age*	*Rate per 1,000 popn. 65+*	*No. of deaths*	*Percen-age*	*Rate per 1,000 popn. 65+*	*No. of deaths*	*Percen-age*	*Rate per 1,000 popn. 65+*
Heart Disease	108·7	16·7	11·8	250·1	24·5	16·9	560	36·1	28·9	640	37·7	27·4
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	—	—	—	56·7	5·6	3·8	223	14·4	11·5	259	15·2	11·1
Diseases of Circulatory system	—	—	—	36·7	3·6	2·5	84	5·4	4·3	122	7·2	5·2
Cancer (all sites)	76·6	11·8	8·3	122·6	12·0	8·3	181	11·7	9·4	237	13·9	10·1
Bronchitis	148·2	22·8	16·0	160·8	15·8	10·9	144	9·3	7·4	130	7·6	5·6
Pneumonia	27·2	4·2	2·9	31·6	3·1	2·1	31	2·0	1·6	42	2·5	1·8
All other causes	289·0	44·5	31·3	362·3	35·5	24·5	329	21·2	17·0	269	15·9	11·5
Total	649·7	100·0	70·3	1020·8	100·1	69·1	1552	100·1	80·2	1699	100·0	72·7

Deaths for 1920 and 1930 corrected according to the Fifth Decennial Revision of the International List of Causes of Death.
Calculated population for 1941 at ages 65+ = 19,346.
Rates for 1950 based on 1947 ratio of 1949 population.

A recent article by the Medical Officer of Health in the Monthly Bulletin* of the Ministry of Health describing our Cardiff system of Health Visiting has received such wide approval throughout the country that it is proposed to reproduce a small part of it as follows:

". . . In order to try and leave a clear impression of the Cardiff multi-purpose health visitor service, a table is appended showing the organisation of the health visitor staff. The table should be considered against the background that the latest census figures for Cardiff give a total population of 243,627, which according to the Registrar-General's 1950 estimate works out into age groups of 21,710 for 0-5 and 32,820 for 5-14. The number of births (live and still) in Cardiff in 1950 was 4,521 and 12 respectively.

" Each district or general duty health visitor covers an approximate population of 6,400 which includes approximately 500 pre-school children and 900 school children. The health visitor staff is as follows:

ESTABLISHMENT AND ALLOCATION OF DUTIES OF HEALTH VISITORS

	Establishment	
1. *Administrative*		
(*a*) Superintendent	1	
(*b*) Deputy Superintendent	½	
	—	1½
2. *Specialised Duties*		
(*a*) Immunisation against diphtheria	1	
(*b*) Open-air school	½	
(*c*) T.B. Liaison Officer	1	
(*d*) Diabetic and gastric follow-up (or " liaison ")	1½	
(*e*) Paediatric follow-up	1	
(*f*) Premature infant follow-up	1	
(*g*) M.D. Visitor	1	
(*h*) V.D. Clinic (Special Clinic for mothers and young children)	½	
(*i*) V.D. follow-up	½	
(*j*) Asthma follow-up	1	
(*k*) Porthcawl School Camp relief	1	
(*l*) B.C.G. visiting	½	
(*m*) Child Neglect and Ill-treatment	1	
(*n*) Mental Health follow-up	1	
	—	12½
3. *Combined Duties in Areas*		
(*a*) School Nursing	10	
(*b*) General Health visiting	20½	
(*c*) Nursery Supervision	2	
(*d*) T.B. visiting	2	
(*e*) M.D. visiting	2	
(*f*) Gastric visiting	1	
(*g*) Immunisation against diphtheria	½	
	—	38
		—
		52
		—

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* September, 1951.

" The table above expresses the work of individuals in terms of staff *time*, e.g., the V.D. follow-up health visitor (½ time), is a senior health visitor in charge of an area (see below), and also engages in general duty health visiting herself, and the pediatric follow-up (expressed in the table as " 1 " health visitor) is carried out by *two* individuals each giving half time to general duties and half time to pediatrics. The V.D. follow-up health visitor is a different individual from the one who helps at the Special V.D. Clinic for mothers and young children.

" The work of the general duty district health visitors in Cardiff is arranged by dividing the city into six areas each of which is staffed by a team of a varying number of health visitors (the number varying according to volume and aggregation of the population as well as " toughness ") in each area. Each area team works with and under a senior health visitor and is based on an area clinic. To the senior health visitor is delegated by the superintendent health visitor the responsibility of running the area clinic and seeing that the work of the team which is organised at headquarters, runs smoothly, e.g., in case of sudden illness of one of its members. As far as possible the delegated area organisation embraces the work of the specialist, " liaison " health visitor, but there are exceptions in the case of tuberculosis, premature infants, mental deficiency, " children neglected, etc.", immunisation and mental health. These officers still work from headquarters. The assistance received from general duty health visitors by the whole-time specialist " immunising " health visitor is expressed in the table above in terms of the half time of one individual health visitor."

Thirty-eight per cent of all confinements during the year took place at home, and of these 98 per cent were attended by the midwives for whom the local health authority is responsible, i.e., the 17 midwives employed directly by them and the 6 Queen's midwives working in co-operation under the same non-medical supervisor (Miss M. E. Morris). The maternal mortality rate like the infant mortality rate reached an extraordinarily low record, being only 0·68 per 1,000 live births, compared with a corresponding figure of 1·89 in the previous year. Also like the infant mortality rate it was lower than the corresponding figure for England and Wales in 1950.

At a time when the Ministry of Health have been urging that efforts should be made to reduce the pressure on institutional maternity beds, it is gratifying that still so many confinements do take place at home in Cardiff.

At the request of members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee particulars are given in the report concerning the administration of gas and air analgesia in childbirth. By the end of 1950, all midwives both municipal and Queen's, were qualified to administer gas an air analgesia and during that year the percentage of all mothers confined at home who received this help was 65·83.

In the sphere of health education particular thanks are due to Mr. J. C. Walker, the famous *Western Mail and Echo* cartoonist for his creation of " Dr. Taff " to talk to us about the art of healthy living. This more spectacular kind of " health education " blends imperceptibly with the continuously patient work of personal persuasion carried out all the time by sanitary inspectors, health visitors and doctors of the Cardiff Public Health Department. It seems to be only on food poisoning that, so far, they all " fall down."

Milk.—In the report of the Public Analyst (page 54) Mr. Stanley Dixon discusses the gradual decline in the average compositional quality of the milk samples taken in Cardiff since the year 1937, a subject to which he referred briefly in his Report for 1948.

Since Mr. Dixon's report was written, the Government have set up a Working Party with the following terms of reference:

> " To examine the present structure of producers' prices for milk and to advise whether it is desirable and practicable to make revisions which would promote an improvement in the composition and quality of milk sold off farms in the United Kingdom."

In view of Mr. Dixon's observations the findings of this Working Party will be awaited with interest.

During the year, twenty-seven visitors came to study the Cardiff Health Services, including one from Rome, one from Finland, one from Milan, one from Hong Kong, one from Singapore, one from Denmark and two from the U.S.A. The visitors from the United Kingdom included representatives of the Ministries of Health, Education, Labour and National Service and the Foreign Office.

PUBLICATIONS :—

" Modern Trends in Preventive Inoculation for Whooping Cough " by W. Powell Phillips, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., *The Medical Press*, 10th May, 1950.

" The National Health Service Act, 1946 (Sections 24 and 28)—Advice, Care and After-Care" by Mrs. Clarice O'Shea, Public Health Nurse, *Journal of the Royal Sanitary Institute*, Vol. LXX, No. 1, January, 1950.

" We Eat to Live " by J. Greenwood Wilson, M.D., F.R.C.P., *Health Horizon*, April, 1950.

" Better Housing for Better Health " by J. Greenwood Wilson, M.D., F.R.C.P., *Better Health*, Vol. XXIII, No. 8, May, 1950.

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J. GREENWOOD WILSON.

GENERAL HEALTH SERVICE

I—SUMMARY OF GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS

Area (acres):—		
Including inland water		14,060
Excluding inland water		13,656
Population:—		
Census, 1931		226,937
Registrar-General's estimate, mid-1950		244,600
Number of persons per acre		17·9
Estimated number of inhabited houses (December, 1950)		57,357
Estimated number of inhabited houses per acre		4·2
Estimated average number of persons per occupied house		4·26
Rateable Value		£2,117,893
Estimated product of a penny rate		£8,480
Live births .. 4,408. Birth-rate per 1,000	Crude	18·02
	Adjusted by A.C.F.	17·48
Deaths .. 2,837. Death-rate per 1,000	Crude	11·59
	Adjusted by A.C.F.	12·30
Excess of births over deaths—Males, 778; Females, 793. Total		1,571
Deaths under one year .. 121. Death rate per 1,000 births		27

		Death-rate per 1,000 *Total Births*
Deaths arising from Pregnancy, Childbirth, or Abortion	3	0·66

Deaths from various causes:—	*Number*	*Death rate per* 1,000 *population*
Typhoid fever	—	—
Measles	2	0·008
Scarlet fever	—	—
Whooping cough	1	0·004
Diphtheria	—	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	112	0·457
Other forms of tuberculosis	7	0·028
Cancer	472	1·929
Influenza	22	0·089
Acute poliomyelitis	2	0·008
Enteritis and diarrhoea (under 2 years)	7	1·58 *per* 1,000 *births*

GENERAL HEALTH SERVICE

II—AREA AND POPULATION

The area of Cardiff (land and inland water but excluding foreshore) is 14,060 acres.

According to the Census of 1931, the population of Cardiff (as extended on 1st April, 1938, by the inclusion of Rumney) was 226,937 (males 108,914, females 118,023).

The population at mid-1950, as estimated by the Registrar-General, was 244,600.

III—BIRTHS

The numbers of births and still-births registered and allocated to Cardiff during 1950, sub-divided according to sex and legitimacy, are shown in the following table:—

Live Births

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Males	2,162	92	2,254
Females	2,042	112	2,154
Total	4,204	204	4,408

Still-births

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Males	56	4	60
Females	48	5	53
Total	104	9	113

The following is a comparison of the live birth-rate for 1950 and the preceding ten years with the birth-rates for England and Wales and the 126 Great Towns for 1950:—

			Birth-rate per 1,000
CARDIFF	1950	Crude	18·02
		Adjusted by A.C.F. ..	17·48
	1940-1949		19·30
England and Wales, 1950			15·8
126 Great Towns, 1950			17·6

IV—DEATHS

Deaths from All Causes·—The total number of civilian deaths from all causes and at all ages registered during the year and allocated to Cardiff was 2,837 (1,476 males and 1,361 females). The total number of civilian deaths registered in Cardiff was 2,999 but 483 of these were deaths of non-residents, which occurred mainly in hospitals and nursing homes, and 321 deaths of residents of Cardiff occurred and were registered in other areas. Allowance has been made for these outward and inward transferable deaths in arriving at the net number.

The following is a comparison of the death-rate for 1950 and the preceding ten years with the death-rates for England and Wales and the 126 Great Towns for 1950:—

			Death-rate per 1,000
CARDIFF	1950	Crude	11·59
		Adjusted by A.C.F. ..	12·30
	1940-1949		12·78
England and Wales, 1950			11·6
126 Great Towns, 1950			12·3

The following table, compiled from figures supplied by the Registrar-General, shows the causes of death at various ages during 1950:—

CAUSES OF DEATH	ALL AGES			AGE PERIODS						
	M.	F.	Total	Under 1 yr.	1–5 yrs.	5–15 yrs.	15–45 yrs.	45–65 yrs.	65–75 yrs.	Over 75 yrs.
1. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	56	56	112	1	2	2	43	49	13	2
2. Other Forms of Tuberculosis	3	4	7	—	2	—	2	1	—	2
3. Syphilitic Disease ..	13	3	16	—	—	—	2	10	4	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ..	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
8. Measles	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	6	3	9	1	1	—	—	2	3	2
Malignant Neoplasm—										
10. Stomach	59	41	100	—	—	—	2	39	33	26
11. Lung, Bronchus ..	52	13	65	—	—	—	3	41	20	1
12. Breast	1	48	49	—	—	—	5	20	13	11
13. Uterus	—	24	24	—	—	—	2	14	3	5
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm ..	131	103	234	1	—	—	18	90	71	54
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	7	7	14	—	1	1	5	3	3	1
16. Diabetes	5	14	19	—	—	—	1	8	3	7
17. Vascular Lesions of nervous system ..	131	197	328	1	—	—	5	63	125	134
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	224	133	357	—	—	—	11	123	126	97
19. Hypertension with heart disease	62	46	108	—	—	—	1	20	48	39
20. Other heart diseases ..	163	235	398	—	—	—	15	53	97	233
21. Other circulatory diseases	67	74	141	—	—	—	3	16	33	89
22. Influenza	14	8	22	—	—	—	—	8	6	8
23. Pneumonia	39	44	83	11	3	1	3	23	24	18
24. Bronchitis	124	60	184	2	1	—	4	47	55	75
25. Other respiratory diseases	16	11	27	2	2	—	3	12	5	3
26. Ulceration of Stomach or Duodenum	14	6	20	—	—	—	3	9	6	2
27. Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhoea	8	8	16	7	1	—	2	3	—	3
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	26	22	48	1	—	1	9	19	10	8
29. Hyperlasia of the Prostate	25	—	25	—	—	—	—	2	8	15
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	3	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations	11	13	24	13	1	—	6	3	—	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	146	154	300	71	6	4	23	62	50	84
33. Motor vehicle accidents	18	5	23	—	2	3	7	6	2	3
34. All other accidents ..	39	22	61	9	3	4	17	16	4	8
35. Suicide	9	2	11	—	—	—	3	6	2	—
36. Homicide and operations of war	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
	1,476	1,361	2,837	121	29	16	204	768	768	931

Cancer.—The number of deaths from cancer was 472 (243 males and 229 females). The deaths are classified according to age and localisation of the disease in the preceding table. The death-rates for 1950, compared with those for the preceding ten years, were as follows:—

	Death-rate per 1,000		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes
1950	2·11	1·76	1·93
1940–1949	1·82	1·56	1·69

Deaths from Road Traffic Accidents.—The number of deaths due to road traffic accidents during 1950 was 23 (18 males and 5 females), as compared with 18 during 1949, and with 30—the average annual number for the preceding ten years.

Maternal Mortality.—The number of deaths arising from pregnancy, childbirth or abortion was three, corresponding to death-rates of 0·68 per 1,000 live births and 0·66 per 1,000 total live and still-births.

The maternal death-rates for 1950 compared with the death-rates for the preceding ten years were as follows:—

	Maternal Death-rate per 1,000 Live Births
1950	0·68
1940–1949	2·49

Infant Mortality.—The number of deaths under one year of age was 121. Of these 115 were deaths of legitimate infants and 6 were of illegitimate infants.

The infant mortality rate for 1950, compared with the rate for the preceding ten years and with the rates for England and Wales and the 126 Great Towns for 1950, was as follows:—

		Deaths under 1 *year per* 1,000 *Births*
CARDIFF	1950	27·4
	1940-1949	50·2
England and Wales, 1950		29·8
126 Great Towns, 1950		33·8

SUMMARY OF COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1950.

	Birmingham	Bradford	Bristol	Cardiff	Coventry	Croydon	Kingston-upon-Hull	Leeds	Leicester	Liverpool	Manchester	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Nottingham	Plymouth	Portsmouth	Salford	Sheffield	Southampton	Stoke-on-Trent	Sunderland	126 Great Towns	England and Wales
R.G.'s estimated population for 1950:																						
(a) civil	1,117.900	294,300	—	244,600	256,800	251,600	—	509,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	177,700	515,000	—	275,800	178,100		
(b) total		294,300	442,600	244,600	256,800	251,600	302,100	509,700	287,520	802,300	704,500	294,800	307,000	208,960	240,020	177,700	—	180,800	275,800	178,100	—	43,744,924
Comparability factor:																						
(a) births	0·97	1·02	1·00	0·97	0·95	0·97	1·01	0·97	0·099	0·97	0·96	0·98	0·98	0·98	0·97	0·96	1·00	1·00	0·97	1·02		
(b) deaths	1·13	0·98	0·98	1·07	1·27	0·94	1·15	1·08	1·02	1·20	1·12	1·10	1·09	1·07	1·05	1·15	1·08	1·03	1·22	1·14		
Birth rate per 1,000 population	16·8	16·7	16·03	17·48	17·3	14·3	19·3	15·9	16·73	20·1	17·65	16·80	17·4	16·91	15·22	18·9	14·3	17·83	17·0	19·3	17·6	15·8
Crude death rate per 1,000 population	10·9	14·2	11·48	11·59	9·4	10·8	11·5	12·3	11·53	11·6	12·77	13·31	11·1	11·72	10·92	12·9	11·4	11·38	11·4	12·6	12·3	11·6
Death rate as adjusted by factor	12·3	13·9	11·25	12·30	11·9	10·1	13·2	13·3	11·73	13·9	14·30	14·64	12·01	12·54	11·47	14·8	12·3	11·72	13·9	14·36		
Death rates per 1,000 population from:																						
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever ..	—	0·00	—	—	0·00	—	0·00	—	—	—	0·001	0·000	—	—	0·00	—	—	—	0·0	0·00	0·00	0·00
Meningococcal Infection ..	0·01	0·01	—	0·004	0·00	—	0·00	0·004	0·0034	0·015	0·007	0·014	0·003	0·01	0·01	0·011	0·002	0·011	0·022	0·00	††	††
Scarlet Fever	0·00	0·00	—	—	0·00	0·004	0·01	—	—	—	—	0·000	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·0	0·00	††	††
Whooping Cough ..	0·02	0·03	0·005	0·004	0·004	0·004	0·02	0·01	0·0104	0·025	0·03	0·024	0·02	0·01	0·01	0·017	0·016	0·011	0·0	0 006	0·01	0·01
Diphtheria	0·00	0·00	—	—	0·00	—	—	0·002	—	0·002	0·004	0·000	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·0	0·006	0·00	0·00
Influenza	0·07	0·08	0·106	0·089	0·12	0·064	0·04	0·04	0·014	0·066	0·09	0·149	0·07	0·05	0·05	0·129	0·045	0·055	0·098	0·12	0·09	0·10
Measles	0·01	0·01	0·007	0·008	0·008	0·008	0·00	0·004	0·0104	0·005	0·01	0·003	0·01	—	—	0·006	0·004	0·011	0·025	0·01	††	††
Acute Poliomyelitis and and Encephalitis	0·05	0·02	0·068	0·008	0·011	0·020	0·01	0·02	0·014	0·007	0·007	0·014	0·003	0·01	0·01	—	0·010	0·005	0·018	0·034	0·02	0·02
Acute Infectious Encephalitis	0·00	0·01	0·007	—	0·00	—	—	—	0·0034	—	0·004	0·010	—	0·005	0·00	0·034	0·006	—	0·007	0·00	—	—
Smallpox	—	0·00	—	—	0·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·000	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·0	0·00	—	—
Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ..	0·04	0·07	0·0045 0·28*	0·028 1·59*	0·031	0·032	1·7*	0·03 1·60*	0·0208	0·052	0·05	0·030	2·6*	0·01	0·04	0·118	0·027	0·011	0·033	0·079	2·2*	1·9*
Tuberculosis:																						
(a) Pulmonary	0·43	0·31	0·411	0·457	0·47	0·237	0·43	0·35	0·43	0·599	0·58	0·621	0·46	0·52	0·36	0·4	0·313	0·354	0·508	0·505	0·42	0·36
(b) Other forms	0·03	0·06	0·043	0·028	0·06	0·028	0·06	0·03	0·027	0·080	0·07	0·085	0·03	0·07	0·04	0·07	0·054	0·083	0·033	0·067		
Cancer (all forms)	1·88	2·25	1·979	1·92	1·60	1·993	1·82	2·08	1·95	1·939	1·99	2·185	1·94	1·82	1·95	2·3	1·930	2·097	2·059	1·858	—	—
Infantile mortality rate * ..	30·2	38·0	23·25	27·0	32·6	26·0	34·3	31·0	29·5	37·3	37·87	33·65	31·0	29·43	29·84	43·0	27·8	29·48	43·0	45·0	33·8	29·8
Neonatal mortality rate * ..	19·2	20·0	15·78	16·78	18·6	17·0	20·08	18·2	18·6	19·6	20·60	20·39	16·9	18·96	18·07	25·9	18·9	22·65	25·0	23·0	††	††
Stillbirth rate †	23·0	22·3	21·78	24·99	23·0	20·0	24·77	22·74	21·8	22·84	26·08	28·84	19·5	18·88	24·04	23·0	21·0	24·22	26·98	31·0	††	††
Maternal mortality rate (per 1,000 total births) from:																						
(a) Sepsis	0·36	0·40	0·00	—	0·00	0·264	0·17	0·12	0·62	0·06	0·08	0·38	0·37	0·277	—	—	—	—	0·00	—	††	—
(b) Other causes . ..	0·47	1·00	0·96	—	0·87	0·264	0·50	0·48	0·41	0·36	0·70	0·96	—	0·83	0·53	—	0·531	1·51	0·41	0·28	††	—
Total	0·83	1·40	0·96	0·66	0·87	0·528	0·67	0·60	1·03	0·42	0·78	1·34	0·37	1·107	0·53	—	0·531	1·51	0·41	0·28	††	0·86

* per 1,000 live births. † per 1,000 births. †† Registrar General's figures not yet available. — Indicates no deaths.

The causes of death of infants under one year of age in age periods during 1950 (compiled from figures supplied by the Registrar-General), are shown in the following table:—

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks —3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total
Meningococcal Infections ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Diseases of Ear	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	2	1	11
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	7
Intestinal Obstruction ..	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital Malformation	4	1	1	—	6	5	2	—	—	13
Prematurity and Immaturity	19	—	—	—	19	1	—	—	—	20
Other Diseases of Early Infancy	21	3	1	1	26	—	—	—	—	26
Injury at Birth	19	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	19
Lack of care of newborn ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
All other causes	—	1	—	—	1	10	3	2	—	16
All Causes	66	5	2	1	74	21	16	7	3	121
Percentage	54·5	4·1	1·7	0·8	61·1	17·4	13·2	5·8	2·5	—

V—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

(OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)

The incidence of notifiable diseases during 1950 is shown in the following table. Also shown are the numbers of notified cases admitted to hospitals.

Diseases according to Notification	Cases Notified	Notified Cases admitted to Hospitals
Scarlet Fever	289	125
Whooping Cough	877	114
Diphtheria	—	—
Measles	2,699	127
Acute Pneumonia	185	3
Meningococcal Infection	9	9
Paralytic Acute Poliomyelitis	11	10
Non Paralytic Acute Poliomyelitis	4	4
Acute Encephalitis (Infective)	—	—
Acute Encephalitis (Post Infectious)	1	1
Dysentery	248	49
Ophthalmia Neoratorum	22*	14*
Puerperal Pyrexia	46†	41†
Paratyphoid Fever	2	2
Erysipelas	64	16
Malaria	2	—
Food Poisoning	69	10

* Including 12 cases occurring and treated in Institutions.

† Including 41 cases occurring and treated in Institutions.

During the year 1950 there was no noteworthy incidence of infectious disease. One case of Typhoid Fever occurred, the infection being contracted abroad. This case is not shown in the above table as the diagnosis was made in Llandough Hospital, Penarth, and consequently the disease was notified to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which it was diagnosed. There were also two cases of Para Typhoid Fever which were also infected abroad. Poliomyelitis showed a decline. The sharp rise in the number of cases of food poisoning gives rise for concern and calls for cleaner handling in the preparation of food. *For the first time since diphtheria became notifiable no cases occurred in the city.*

Diphtheria.—It is with much satisfaction that it can be recorded that there were no diphtheria patients in 1950. Although there were 41 patients admitted to the Cardiff Isolation Hospital with an initial diagnosis of the disease, none of them proved to be diphtheria. This achievement may undoubtedly be attributed to diphtheria immunisation which has been available in the city for the past 24 years, although it was not until 1941, when the Minister of Health inaugurated a National Campaign to promote the interest of parents concerning the need of diphtheria immunisation, that a marked fall in the incidence was observed. As the proportion of children protected increased, there was a relative decrease in the incidence of diphtheria, which became more and more apparent after 75 per cent of the child population had received protective treatment.

The incidence of Diphtheria over the past ten years is:—

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Cases	322	375	286	120	63	61	20	4	1	Nil

Scarlet Fever.—As for some years past scarlet fever still remains a mild disease. During the year, 289 cases were reported; 136 of these were males and 153 females. The number of admissions to the Isolation Hospital was 139, of which 125 proved to be true cases. In very few instances was the removal necessitated by the nature of the illness, lack of facilities to isolate the patient or illness of some other member of the household being the chief causes necessitating removal. The distribution throughout the city was uniform. There were no deaths. The numbers of cases notified for the past five years are as follows: 1946—331; 1947—434; 1948—595; 1949—301; 1950—289 cases.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis (Paralytic and Non Paralytic).—Prior to this year this disease was reported on under the heading Anterior Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis. On January 1st, 1950, the Public Health (Acute Poliomyelitis, Acute Encephalitis and Meningococcal Infection) Regulations, 1949, brought the two together under the one title of Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis (Paralytic and Non Paralytic). The presence of this disease again in 1950 appears to give the impression that it has come to stay. During the year, 15 cases were notified, and while the number is less than in the three pereceding years, 1947, 1948 and 1949, when 31, 25 and 25 cases respectively were notified, the appearance of cases each year is cause for concern. The City Isolation Hospital admitted 31 patients for observation, 14 of which were confirmed cases. Two of the cases were not of Cardiff origin, but in consequence of the diagnoses being made in the city area they have to be included in the Weekly Returns to the Registrar General as if they arose in the City.

The first case to be notified was that of a girl, 14 years of age, who attended the Orthopaedic Clinic at St. David's Hospital on the 24th July for " pains " and " weakness " of both arms and legs. It was found on inquiry that she had been undergoing medical treatment in April for " influenza " and that the weakness of the legs had progressively developed since then. The last case to be notified was on the 23rd November, 1950, when a woman of 27 years of age was brought home from London (where she was employed) by the parents because of illness. The highest weekly incidence occurred in the week ending the 26th August when 4 cases were reported; 3 were paralytic and 1 non paralytic. The distribution was evenly spaced throughout the city.

In June, 1950, the Minister of Health addressed a letter to Medical Officers of Health advising that in the event of an outbreak of infantile paralysis, the Medical Officer of Health should use his own discretion as to the advisability of postponing diphtheria immunisation. Careful watch was kept on all new cases, but fortunately it has not been considered necessary to suspend immunisation in Cardiff.

In one instance only was there a history of recent active immunisation. The child was 9 months old and on the 12th October, 1950, she received a first injection of 0·5 m.l. of diphtheria prophylactic, purified toxoid aluminium phosphate precipitated (P.T.A.P.) into the left deltoid region. On the 22nd October both of the parents, as well as their infant, had symptoms of a cold. The child, however, developed twitchings, convulsions, pyrexia and constipation with paralysis of the left arm on the 30th October. She was admitted to the City Isolation Hospital on 31st October, when the cerebro-spinal fluid showed an excess of cells chiefly lymphocytes 68 per m.l. Poliomyelitis was diagnosed.

In the table below the numbers of cases notified for the past 24 years were as indicated and it will be noted that 1950 was the lowest year since 1946:—

Year	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
ases . ..	8	5	8	1	—	5	4	—	—	1	—	38	2	43	—	4	2	2	12	4	31	25	25	15

The sex distribution for the previous 3 years has shown a greater incidence in males than females, whereas in 1950 the sex incidence was practically equal with 8 males and 7 females. In the table set out below the numbers of cases in sex and age groups are shown for the years 1947-50:—

Year	under 1 yr.		1–3 years		3–5 years		5–10 years		10–15 years		15–25 years		25–35 years		35–45 years		46–65 years		65 & over		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1947 ..	–	1	5	1	1	1	5	1	3	1	6	2	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	22	9
1948 ..	1	–	5	2	2	3	2	–	1	–	1	4	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	14	11
1949 ..	2	1	4	1	4	3	1	2	1	–	3	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	8
1950 ..	1	1	1	3	–	–	1	1	3	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	8	7

All cases were fully investigated at their homes and nothing of an unusual character was brought to light, also, in no single instance was it found that any new case had had any association with a previous case.

Last year it was mentioned that it was proposed to give a report on the clinical results of each case. These are given below.

Case				
1.	E.W.	14 years	Female	Attended Orthopaedic Clinic for weakness and pains in limbs about 2 months after attack of Influenza (home case).
2.	T.L.	10 years	Male	49 days in hospital. Abortive Poliomyelitis, no residual paralysis.
3.	B.S.	14 years	Male	49 days in hospital. Weakness of back muscles.
4.	J.T.	26 years	Male	1 day in hospital. Paralysis of arms, legs, diaphragm and intercostal muscles. Polio-encephalitis. Died.
5.	R.R.	9½ years	Male	2 days in hospital (diagnosed in Cardiff but sickened outside the area). Paralysis of palate (unable to swallow) of intercostal muscles, upper part of chest and diaphragm. Polio-encephalitis. Died.
6.	M.C.	10 years	Male	May 17th, 1951, still in hospital.
7.	L.M.	1 8/12 years	Male	44 days in hospital. Left facial paralysis. Referred to Orthopaedic Clinic.
8.	L.H.	2½ years	Female	36 days in hospital. Abortive poliomyelitis. No residual paralysis.
9.	G.G.	8/12 years	Male	59 days in hospital, slight neck rigidity, flaccid paralysis of left arm. Referred to Orthopaedic Clinic.
10.	S.M.P.	7 years	Female	Weakness of legs and back muscles. Discharged with weakness of right leg, back and abdominal muscles. 205 days in hospital. Referred to Orthopaedic Clinic.
11.	S.V.	1 8/12 years	Female	50 days in hospital. Weakness of left leg. Referred to Orthopaedic Clinic.
12.	S.L.	9/12 years	Female	50 days in hospital. Flaccid paralysis of left arm. Referred to Orthopaedic Clinic.
13.	K.C.	2 years	Female	56 days in hospital. Left facial and pharyngeal paralysis. Still some left facial paralysis on discharge from hospital. Referred to Orthopaedic Clinic.
14.	S.R.	47 years	Male	65 days in hospital, marked weakness of right shoulder girdle and slight weakness of left shoulder girdle. No residual paralysis on discharge from hospital except for slight weakness of back and thigh muscles.
15.	L.T.	27 years	Female	Paralysis of left thigh muscles; weakness of back muscles, left knee and ankle reflexes absent. Referred for orthopaedic treatment.

Two deaths occurred of patients infected in the city area. One was a man of 26 years. All that is known of the second death is that the Registrar General's Return of Transferable Deaths in January, 1951, recorded the death of a member of H.M. Forces, aged 19 years, stationed at the Fighter Control Unit, R.A.F. Camp, Cowbridge Road, Cardiff, who had been removed to Ipswich Isolation Hospital where he died.

Whooping Cough.—This disease continued to rise in number in 1950, when 877 cases were notified and is the highest incidence recorded since it became notifiable in 1939. Only one death occurred—a male child of 1 2/12 years of age.

Whooping Cough is a disease which is mainly treated at home, unless complications or other special circumstances occur and necessitate the child's removal to hospital. During the year 122 children were admitted to the City Isolation Hospital, of whom 114 were diagnosed as true cases.

The age and sex distribution of Whooping Cough are set out in the following table:—

0–1 years		1–2 years		2–3 years		3–4 years		4–5 years		5–10 years		10–15 years		15 and over		Total (1950)	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
59	52	57	51	64	73	70	87	60	98	83	108	2	3	4	6	399	478

The distribution throughout the city was fairly consistent except that in the Splott and Tremorfa areas with a large child population there was a relatively low incidence. During the past five years the numbers of cases recorded were as follows: 1946—126; 1947—321; 1948—531; 1949—815, and 1950—877 cases.

Measles.—The incidence of Measles during the year was rather higher than in 1949, and seeing the year ended about mid-way through the epidemic, it is obvious that this latest outbreak is the heaviest for many years. The number of cases notified was 2,699, of which 127 cases were admitted to the City Isolation Hospital. The age and sex distribution are tabulated below:—

0–1 years		1–2 years		2–3 years		3–4 years		4–5 years		5–10 years		10–15 years		15 and over		Total	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
55	65	155	132	205	193	226	211	261	231	458	466	12	14	10	5	1,382	1,317

The figures for the past five years are as follows: 1946—829 cases; 1947—1,627 cases; 1948—1,324 cases; 1949—2,419 cases; 1950—2,699 cases.

One death occurred—a male child 2 years old.

Meningococcal Infection.—Since January, 1950, Cerebro Spinal Fever has been re-designated Meningococcal Infection under the Public Health (Acute Poliomyelitis, Acute Encephalitis, and Meningococcal Infection) Regulations, 1949. Only nine cases were notified during the year, all of which were removed to the City Isolation Hospital. There was one death, a child aged 3 years.

Pneumonia.—There were 185 cases notified during the year—a decrease of 74 on 1949, and of these only three cases were admitted to the City Isolation Hospital, but it is probable that others were admitted to the various general hospitals in the area. The number of cases reported for the past five years are 1946—150; 1947—236; 1948—185; 1949—259; 1950—185 cases. The deaths ascribed to pneumonia cannot be correlated with the notifications. The sex and age distribution of the cases occurring in 1950 are shown in the following table:—

0–1 years		1–2 years		2–3 years		3–4 years		4–5 years		5–10 years		10–20 years		20–45 years		45–65 years		65 and over		Total (1950)	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	3	5	–	2	3	5	1	1	2	16	11	4	5	21	21	33	18	14	19	102	83

Acute Encephalitis (Post Infectious).—This disease has been made notifiable under the Public Health (Acute Poliomyelitis, Acute Encephalitis and Meningococcal Infections) Regulations, 1949. During the year one case was reported, a female child of 5 years, who developed the disease following measles, and who was admitted to the City Isolation Hospital in a semi-comatose condition and with a fading measles rash on face, trunk and limbs, and with enlarged cervical, axillary and inguinal glands). The central nervous system was affected with neck rigidity, twitchings of head and arms and general muscular rigidity. The patient remained semi-comatose until the beginning of January, 1951. She was eventually discharged in a satisfactory condition after 85 days in hospital.

Erysipelas.—Sixty-four cases were reported during 1950 (23 males and 38 females). Of these 16 were removed to the Isolation Hospital. It is not possible to give particulars of any deaths as this disease is not separately classified in the Registrar General's returns.

During the past five years the numbers of cases recorded were as follows: 1946—52; 1947—42; 1948—48; 1949—67 and 1950—64 cases.

Gastro Intestinal Infections.—As mentioned in my report last year, much time is spent in an endeavour to prevent the spread of these infections. On the speed in which this can be carried out depends their early control. Full co-operation is given by the Public Health Laboratory Service which informs the department by telephone of all positive results as soon as they are known. This is particularly useful when investigating food poisoning as it is often necessary to hold up the further sale of prepared foods which are suspect, and the risk of having to compensate dealers for withholding the sale of any article while bacteriological examination is being carried out has always to be considered.

Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever.—There were no cases of Typhoid Fever, but two cases of Para-Typhoid Fever, both of which occurred in the same family. The origin of the cases was found to be in Spain, where the family had spent the month of August. Both cases were children. The first case was a boy of 8 years, and as a result of faecal examination, the daughter, a child of 6¾ years gave positive faeces. Both cases were removed to the City Isolation Hospital and made an uneventful recovery.

Food Poisoning.—There was a sharp rise in the number of cases of food poisoning during the year. In all, 69 cases were notified, 41 of which were reported by medical practitioners and 28 through investigations which were carried out by the department. In only one instance was the organism not found, the other 68 cases were Salmonella Typhi Murium. Food poisoning is generally a seasonal disease and associated with the warmer months of the year. During the March quarter no cases were notified, June quarter was responsible for 9 cases, September quarter 45 cases and December quarter 15 cases.

Three outbreaks were responsible for 16 cases, 14 cases and 8 cases respectively. One outbreak in the home of a family produced five cases, in another three cases. Three outbreaks in homes of families produced 2 cases each. Three cases arose at the City Isolation Hospital. The others involved were made up of 14 single cases. The vehicle of infection in one outbreak was traced to sandwiches made up from meat from the knuckle end of a ham. The meat was cooked in the home where a party had been arranged. Twenty-one persons were present, 16 of whom were affected. Portions of the meat removed from sandwiches left over were found to contain the organism.

In the two instances where 14 and 8 patients were infected, custard slices were in both instances the probable vehicle. The outbreaks were not concurrent and the food was manufactured at two different establishments. None of the slices in question was available for examination. Faecal examinations of the members of the staff were carried out at both premises. In one instance the results were negative and in the other a boy who was working week-ends in the bakehouse was positive. He may, of course, have become infected by eating one of the slices, because his illness corresponded in onset with the other patients.

The particulars below are summarised in the form prescribed by the Minister of Health:—

Total Number of Outbreaks	Number of Cases	Number of Deaths	Organism	Food involved
1	16	Nil	Salmonella Typhimurium	Ham from knuckle bone
1	14	,,	,,	Custard Slices
1	8	,,	,,	,, ,,
1	5	,,	,,	? Duck eggs
2	3 cases each	,,	,,	Not known
3	2 cases each	,,	,,	,, ,,
13	13	,,	,,	,, ,,
1	1	,,	Unknown	,, ,,

The number of cases reported in 1949—12; 1948—4; 1947—5; 1946—2. Seven cases were admitted to the City Isolation Hospital.

Dysentery.—Bacillary dysentery still continues to be foremost in gastro-intestinal diseases. During 1950 there were 248 cases notified (124 males and 124 females), which, when compared with previous years, shows a much higher incidence.

Children under 10 years of age were responsible for 184 cases. The City Isolation Hospital admitted 49 cases.

There were four local outbreaks involving three nursery schools and a children's home. In the three nursery schools there were 30, 27 and 16 cases respectively, and in the children's home eight cases, all of which were of the Shigella Sonnei type.

Of the notified cases, the bacteriological findings were as follows:—

Shigella Sonnei	245
,, Flexner	1
,, Newcastle	1
Entamoebae hystolitica ..	1
	248

The numbers of cases reported for the past four years were as follows: 1949—75; 1948—104; 1947—36; 1946—74.

CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL

The total number of patients admitted to the Cardiff Isolation Hospital during the year was 1,001. Of these 754 were normally resident in the city. In the following table these latter cases are classified into " disease on admission " and " disease as diagnosed in Hospital."

Disease on Admission		*Hospital Diagnosis*
Diphtheria	41	—
Scarlet Fever (inc. 2 P.H.) ..	139	119
Whooping Cough	122	118
Measles	134	141
Pneumonia	1	3
Poliomyelitis	33	10 (Para) 4 (Non-Para)
Meningitis	53	11
Smallpox	1	—
Encephalitis	1	—
Dysentery	70	49
Para-Typhoid	2	2
Typhoid	3	1
Erysipelas	16	15
Chicken Pox (inc. 2 P.H.) ..	15	19 (inc. 2 P.H.)
Food Poisoning	17	12
Miscellaneous (inc. 1 P.H.) ..	75	220 (inc. 3 P.H.)
Hospital Staff	31	31
	754	754

Total number of patients admitted—1,001.
Total number of patients normally resident in Cardiff—754.
Number of patients normally resident outside Cardiff—247.

Classification by age and sex of notifiable diseases for the year 1950:—

Diseases	Under 1 year		1—2 years		2—3 years		3—4 years		4—5 years		5—10 years		10—15 years		15—20 years		20—25 years		25—35 years		35—45 years		45—65 years		65 years and over		All Ages		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
Scarlet Fever	3	1	6	4	9	8	19	20	22	20	65	70	7	13	4	9	1	1	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	136	153	289
Whooping Cough	59	52	57	51	64	73	70	87	60	98	83	108	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	399	478	877
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	55	65	155	132	205	193	226	211	261	231	458	466	12	14	5	1	—	1	2	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	1382	1317	2,699
Acute Pneumonia	1	3	5	—	2	3	5	1	1	2	16	11	1	4	3	1	5	1	8	13	8	7	33	18	14	19	102	83	185
Meningococcal Infection	2	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	9
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) ..	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	11
Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	4
Acute Encephalitis (Infective) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis (Post Infectious)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Dysentery	1	2	8	7	11	9	21	17	26	23	28	31	4	3	5	2	1	3	6	10	8	8	5	7	—	2	124	124	248
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	10	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	12	22
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	18	—	22	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	46	46
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Enteric or Typhoid (Exc. Paratyphoid)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	1	1	1	1	—	3	3	3	1	9	25	4	8	23	41	64
Chicken Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria (Contracted in this Country)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria (Contracted Abroad) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2
Malaria (Induced)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	4	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	3	—	3	8	2	1	—	—	—	3	2	11	4	4	5	6	—	2	29	40	69
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

VI—TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases of Tuberculosis.—The following tables show the age distribution and localisation of the disease among new cases of tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the department during 1950:—

Cases of Tuberculosis by Age and Sex:—

Age Periods—Years	New Cases					
	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System			Other Forms of Tuberculosis		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0— 1	1	2	3	—	—	—
1— 5	6	4	10	5	4	9
5—10	3	7	10	4	2	6
10—15	4	3	7	—	4	4
15—20	14	21	35	2	4	6
20—25	23	19	42	1	2	3
25—35	43	57	100	2	5	7
35—45	21	22	43	—	1	1
45—55	24	18	42	—	—	—
55—65	21	4	25	—	2	2
65 and upwards	6	3	9	1	2	3
Total	166	160	326	15	26	41

Cases of Tuberculosis by Localisation of Disease and Sex:—

Form of Tuberculosis	New Cases		
	Males	Females	Total
Repiratory System	166	160	326
Nervous System	3	5	8
Intestines and Peritoneum	2	2	4
Vertebral Column	2	3	5
Bones and Joints	3	2	5
Cervical Glands	2	9	11
Other Forms	3	5	8
Total	181	186	367

Known Cases of Tuberculosis—Cases of tuberculosis remaining on the register of notifications at the end of 1950 were as follows:—

Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System:—		
Males	1,127	
Females	927	
Total		2,054
Other Forms of Tuberculosis:—		
Males	196	
Females	267	
Total	463	
Grand Total		2,517

During 1950, the health nurses made 4,385 visits to homes of patients.

Deaths·—The numbers of deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system and from other forms of tuberculosis during 1950 were 112 and 7, the death-rates per 1,000 population being 0·46 and 0·03 respectively. The tuberculosis death-rates per 1,000 in each of the ten years 1941-1950 were as follows:—

Year	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	All Forms of Tuberculosis
1941	0·91	0·18	1·09
1942	0·80	0·12	0·92
1943	0·78	0·12	0·90
1944	0·67	0·12	0·79
1945	0·81	0·09	0·90
1946	0·73	0·15	0·88
1947	0·70	0·10	0·80
1948	0·68	0·06	0·74
1949	0·64	0·04	0·68
1950	0·46	0·03	0·49

The two following tables show the age distribution and localisation of the disease among the deaths from tuberculosis during 1950.

Deaths from Tuberculosis by Age and Sex:—

Age Periods—Years	Deaths					
	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System			Other Forms of Tuberculosis		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0— 1	—	1	1	—	—	—
1— 5	—	2	2	2	—	2
5—15	—	2	2	—	—	—
15—25	2	9	11	—	1	1
25—35	4	11	15	—	—	—
35—45	5	12	17	1	1	2
45—55	9	9	18	—	—	—
55—65	27	4	31	—	—	—
65—75	7	6	13	—	—	—
75 and upwards	2	—	2	—	2	2
Total	56	56	112	3	4	7

Deaths from Tuberculosis by Sex and Localisation of Disease:—

Form of Tuberculosis	Deaths		
	Males	Females	Total
Repiratory System	56	56	112
Meninges and Central Nervous System	1	—	1
Intestines, Peritoneum and Mesenteric Glands ..	—	1	1
Bones and Joints	—	1	1
Genito-urinary System	1	1	2
Disseminated Tuberculosis	1	1	2
Total	59	60	119

The number and percentage of cases that were previously unknown to the department will be seen from the following figures:—

	Total Number of Deaths	Deaths of Cases previously unknown	
		Number	Percentage
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	112	10	8·9
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	7	3	42·8
Total	119	13	10·9

Treatment—The following tables give particulars of the examination and treatment of Cardiff cases under the scheme of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board during 1950.

New Cases:—	
Examined	3,920
Found tuberculous:—	
(*a*) Pulmonary	214
(*b*) Non-Pulmonary	19
Found non-tuberculous	3,406
Other cases previously doubtful found on re-examination to be tuberculous:—	
(*a*) Pulmonary	42
(*b*) Non-Pulmonary	2
Found non-tuberculous	64

RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT

	Awaiting Residential Treatment at 1st January, 1950			Receiving Residential Treatment at 1st January, 1950	Admitted during the year	Receiving Residential Treatment at 31st December, 1950	Awaiting Residential Treatment (i.e., on Waiting list) at 31st December, 1950		
	Over 15 years	Under 15 years	Total				Over 15 years	Under 15 years	Total
RESPIRATORY:									
Males	54	2	56	128	124	144	36	3	39
Females ..	77	1	78	127	171	94	45	3	48
Total ..	131	3	134	255	295	238	81	6	87
OTHER FORMS:									
Males	3	2	5	12	18	12	—	2	2
Females ..	5	2	7	15	32	23	1	1	2
Total ..	8	4	12	27	50	35	1	3	4

VII—VENEREAL DISEASES

The following is a summary of the returns relating to persons dealt with at the venereal disease treatment centres during 1950.

	Cardiff Royal Infirmary	Royal Hamad-ryad Seamen's Hospital*	Auxiliary Centre for Mothers and Children	Institu-tions outside Cardiff	Total
Number of *persons residing in Cardiff* dealt with during the year for the first time and found to be suffering from:					
Syphilis	78	45	22	3	148
Gonorrhoea	157	99	4	6	266
Other Conditions	398	96	183	11	688
Total	633	240	209	20	1,102

* The figures relate to seamen, whether residents of Cardiff or not.

Pathological material was submitted from patients attending the Auxiliary Centre for Mothers and Children, as follows:—

Microscopial:—

For Syphilis	—
For Gonorrhoea	203

Serum:—

For Syphilis	119
For Gonorrhoea	13
Other Tests for diagnosis of Venereal disease	145

The following table shows the numbers of *all persons* dealt with for the first time at the Cardiff treatment centres during each of the years 1945-1950:—

Year	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhœa		Other Conditions		Total			Percentage of First Attenders found Non-venereal
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both Sexes	
1945	436	124	61	—	518	182	350	328	1,365	634	1,999	33·9
1946	462	190	59	1	855	140	867	308	2,243	639	2,882	40·8
1947	408	127	57	—	767	80	604	268	1,836	475	2,311	39·0
1948	357	98	77	1	764	49	654	257	1,852	405	2,257	40·4
1949	247	64	—	—	616	53	679	259	1,542	376	1,918	48·9
1950	212	78	—	—	506	43	592	283	1,310	404	1,714	51·0

The following table gives the results of treatment and other particulars regarding *all persons* dealt with at the Cardiff centres during 1950:—

	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Other Conditions		Total		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both Sexes
Number of cases under treatment or observation on 1st January	222	199	116	45	62	53	400	297	697
Number of cases dealt with for the first time*	212	78	506	43	592	283	1,310	404	1,714
Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure ..	85	52	299	31	594	268	978	351	1,329
Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment	92	24	63	4	—	—	155	28	183
Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final test of cure	53	38	110	26	—	—	163	64	227
Number of cases *known* to have died ..	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	3**
Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners	42	10	64	2	18	—	124	12	136
Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December ..	161	151	86	25	42	68	289	244	533

* Including cases that returned after being removed from the registers and cases transferred from other centres.

** From syphilis—1 female; from treatment—1 female; from other causes—1 male.

VIII—NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

One additional child welfare centre was opened in February in the growing district of Ely. It became necessary owing to the development of the housing estate on the southern side of the main road (known as the Ely Racecourse). At the end of the year there were 17 centres altogether, all providing child welfare services; 10 of them were also used for combined antenatal and post-natal clinics and two for special post-natal clinics.

Details of the work done at these clinics, of home visitation by health nurses and of specialist and other services related thereto, are given in the following pages.

Live-births and Still-births—Sources of Notification

The following statement shows the numbers of live-births and still-births notified as having occurred in Cardiff during 1950, according to the source of notification:—

Notified by:—	*Live-births*	*Still-births*	*Total*
Municipal Midwives	1,032	16	1,048
Midwives of Queen's Institute of District Nursing	935	12	947
Private Midwives (Domiciliary) ..	31	1	32
Private Midwives (Nursing Homes) ..	758	10	768
Parents	3	—	3
Maternity Hospital (Cardiff Royal Infirmary)	458	24	482
St. David's Hospital	1,974	74	2,048
Total	5,191*	137†	5,328

* Including 720 not belonging to Cardiff. † Including 34 not belonging to Cardiff.

Infant Welfare Centres

Total number of sessions held		1,237
Attendances—Children under 1 year:—		
First	3,655	
Subsequent	47,539	
	51,194	
Children 1-5 years:—		
First	387	
Subsequent	10,605	
Total	62,186	
Average attendance at each session		50

The total number of children under five years of age who were attending the Centres at 31st December was 7,867 of whom 3,067 were under one year and 4,800 were over one. The number of individual children who attended at some time during the year was 12,625.

Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics—

Total number of sessions held (combined sessions) ..		900
Attendances (ante-natal):—		
First	2,437	
Subsequent	12,208	
Attendances (post-natal):—		
First	93	
Subsequent	31	
Total	14,769	
Average attendance at each session		16

Special Post-natal Sessions—

Number of sessions held		74
Attendances—		
First	898	
Subsequent	206	
Total	1,104	
Average attendance at each session		15

The number of expectant mothers who attended the ante-natal clinics for the first time during the year is shown in relation to the number of notified births (live and still) belonging to Cardiff as follows:—

(*a*) Total number of notified births belonging to Cardiff	4,608
(*b*) Number of expectant mothers who attended the ante-natal clinics	2,437
(*c*) Percentage of notified births represented by (*b*)	*52·8*

Blood testing for the Wassermann Reaction was continued. The number of specimens submitted was 2,345 of which 18 (or 0.8 per cent) were found positive.

Birth Control.—The number of cases referred to the Cardiff Mothers' Advisory Clinic on medical grounds, for advice as to further pregnancies, was 24.

Radiography.—The number of individual cases referred from the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres for radiography was 33; the total number of radiograms taken being 67.

Details of the parts for which the cases were referred are:—

Spine	7
Hips	17
Shoulder	3
Teeth	2
Foot	2
Arm	4
Leg	2

Crippling Defects and Orthopaedics.—The following is a summary of the work carried out at the orthopaedic clinic during 1950:—

	Children under School Age
Consultation Clinic:—	
Examined for first time	484
Recommendations for:—	
Treatment in Hospital	17
Treatment at Clinic (Special and Routine)	171
Application of plaster at Clinic	90
Appliances	40
Alterations to appliances	1
Alterations to boots	501
Other forms of treatment	1
Attendances at Clinic	1,874
Discharged or failed to attend	463
Treatments at Clinic:—	
Massage	12
Radiant Heat	—
Faradism	35
Exercises—Posture	10
Feet	50
Asthma	46
Re-education	517
Plasters	482
Manipulations	425
Strappings	651

The following statement relates to treatment at and provision of appliances, etc., through the Prince of Wales' Orthopaedic Hospital, Cardiff, during 1950:—

	Children under School Age
Hospital Treatment:—	
Admitted to Prince of Wales' Hospital:—	
(*a*) Day Cases	1
(*b*) Other Cases	4
Under treatment at Prince of Wales' Hospital at end of 1950	1
On Prince of Wales' Hospital waiting list at end of 1950:—	
(*a*) Day Cases	3
(*b*) Other Cases	18
Other treatment or provision (including appliances, etc., provided following hospital treatment):—	
Appliances provided	66
Appliances altered	24
Alterations to boots	1,188
Other forms of treatment provided	796

Nose and Throat Defects—

Number examined for the first time	435
Received operative treatment in hospital ..	81
Received other forms of treatment at Clinic ..	73
Total attendances at Clinic	699

Visual Defects—

Attended Clinic for the first time	610
Examined for errors of refraction	374*
Spectacles prescribed	217*

* Including cases first examined in and carried over from 1949.

Maternity Outfits.—Maternity Outfits are made available in all cases of home confinements, where necessary. The number supplied was 2,041.

Domestic Help.—Notes on this service are included in the appropriate section of the report, but it is recorded here that the number of instances in which domestic help was provided for cases of confinement during the year was 254.

Care of Illegitimate Children.—The admission to the Salvation Army Home (" Northlands "), of unmarried expectant mothers, was arranged through the Authority in 45 instances during the year.

Care of Premature Infants.—Special visits are made in the case of premature babies born at home; the total number of such babies notified during the year was 287, of whom 115 were born at home and 172 born in hospital or nursing home.

The scheme for following up the premature babies on discharge from local hospitals was described in the report for 1949 (page 22).

Maternity Homes.—At 31st December twelve Nursing Homes remained on the Register, seven having accommodation for maternity cases. The number of beds provided for maternity cases was 60.

Other accommodation for maternity cases is provided in two local General Hospitals, viz., the Cardiff Royal Infirmary and St. David's Hospital. Both Hospitals are approved institutions for Part I of the Midwifery Training and the St. David's Hospital is also recognised for the training in gas and air analgesia.

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948

Number of premises registered at 31st December, 1950 ..	1
Number of children provided for	20
Number of Registered Daily Minders at 31st December, 1950	1
Number of children provided for	12

Home Visitation.—A summary of the work carried out by the Health Nurses is as follows:—

Births—First visits		4,188
Births and infant deaths—Combined visits		29
Infant death investigations		75
Still-births investigations		109
Subsequent visits ..	Infants under one year	14,396
	Children over one year	32,585
Ante-natal cases ..	First visits	547
	Re-visits	196
Post-natal cases ..	First visits	3,152
	Re-visits	938
Infectious and Contagious diseases:—		
Ophthalmia neonatorum	First visits	30
	Re-visits	39
Scabies	First visits	14
	Re-visits	1
Measles	First visits	11
Dysentery	First visits	65
Diabetic and Gastric Cases	First visits	265
	Re-visits	1,686
Immunisation Visits		4,739
Clinic Visits		830
Vaccination visits		2,756
Paediatric visits		2,765
Mental Deficiency visits		1,094
Premature Infants visits		1,218
Special Contact-tracing visits		272
Other visits (including ineffectual visits)		14,658
		86,658

DENTAL TREATMENT, 1950

REPORT OF MR. D. W. ELLIOT, L.D.S., R.C.S., SENIOR DENTAL OFFICER

The following is a record of all forms of Dental Treatment carried out during 1950 in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare, i.e., expectant and nursing mothers, and young children.

	Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers	Pre-School Children	Total
(a) *Numbers provided with dental care:—*				
Referred for treatment by M.O.'s ..	648	93	607	1,348
Attended for inspection	519	84	569	1,172
Found to be in need of treatment	512	83	525	1,120
Treated for first time	441	65	482	998
Made dentally fit	342	66	437	845
Attendances for treatment	1,462	333	628	2,423
(b) *Treatment provided:—*				
Teeth filled	372	51	56	479
Teeth extracted	1,206	236	1,009	2,451
Silver Nitrate treatment	—	4	1	5
Dressings	63	15	53	131
Scalings with gum treatment	62	5	—	67
Scalings	151	17	7	175
Extractions under local anaesthesia	25	10	2	37
Administrations of general anaesthetics ..	362	76	516	954
Radiographs	—	—	—	—
Mothers supplied with dentures	182	35	—	217
Dentures supplied:—				
Full upper	79	18	—	97
Partial upper	87	12	—	99
Full lower	41	8	—	49
Partial lower	63	9	—	71

Number of Sessions—298.

This year the number of expectant and nursing mothers referred for dental treatment shows a decrease of 353 compared with 1949.

There are two reasons for this decrease. The first is that most young women had their own family dentist before marriage and wish to continue with their private practitioner.

The second reason is that owing to the depletion of staff, only emergency dental treatment was provided at the North Road Clinic.

For the first time the number of partial dentures provided exceeds the number of complete dentures. There is no doubt that this is accounted for by the fact that many of the mothers have benefited from conservative treatment during their school life and service in the Forces.

Radiographs.—Facilities for radiographs are available at the St. David's Hospital.

Supply of Dentures.—The supply of dentures is undertaken by two dental laboratories in Cardiff. Representatives from these laboratories attend the dental clinics to receive instructions from the dental officers and to deliver the dentures when completed.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

The scheme of co-operation between the local health authority and the Cardiff Branch of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing continues, and the midwives employed in this team conduct between them over 90 per cent of the total home confinements.

At the end of the year the midwives practising in the area were distributed as regards type of practice, as follows:—

At Institutions	46
In Private Nursing Homes	12
Domiciliary—L.H.A. Service	25
,, Private Practice	8
Total	91

The cases attended by the midwives during the year were as follows:—

	As Midwives	*As Maternity Nurses*	*Total*
Midwives employed at Institutions	2,344	184	2,528
Midwives employed in Private Nursing Homes	223	546	769
Midwives in the L.H.A. Service	1,740	256	1,996
Midwives in Private Practice	7	28	35
	4,314	1,014	5,328

Medical Practitioners called in by Midwives in Emergency.—The total number of instances in which medical aid was summoned by midwives in emergency during the year was 78, classified as follows:—

(*a*) For Domiciliary Cases—Medical Practitioner arranged	47
Others	28
(*b*) For cases in Institutions	3

Administration of Gas and Air Analgesia by Domiciliary Midwives.—This section of the report relates to those midwives employed directly by the Local Health Authority, referred to as municipal midwives, and those midwives employed in the public midwifery service under Section 23 by voluntary organisations as agents of the Local Health Authority, referred to as midwives of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. Cases in respect of midwives in private practice are not included.

(*a*) *Midwives qualified to administer analgesia*

At 31st December, 1950, all municipal midwives were qualified in the administration of gas and air analgesia, and the eight practising midwives of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing were similarly qualified.

(*b*) *Possession of apparatus*

At the end of 1950 each municipal midwife was in possession of the necessary apparatus for the administration of analgesia, and seven sets of apparatus were available for the use of the midwives of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing.

(*c*) *Administrations during the year*

During 1950 the total administrations, total confinements and resulting percentages of administrations to confinements were as follows:—

	Total Administrations	*Total Confinements*	*Percentage*
Municipal Midwives	661	1,049	63·01
Midwives of Q.I.D.N.	653	947	68·95
Combined Total	1,314	1,996	65·83

(d) Development of gas and air analgesia

The increase in the number of administrations since 1946 is shown in the following table.

Year	*Total Administrations*	*Total Confinements*	*Percentage*
1946	Nil	1,942	—
1947	395	2,197	13·43
1948 (July to December)	528	1,008	52·38
1949	1,294	2,111	61·29
1950	1,314	1,996	65·83

Institutional Midwives qualified to administer gas and air analgesia.—The number of institutional midwives in practice at the end of the year qualified to administer gas and air analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board:—

(*a*) Employed in hospitals in the National Health Service	43
(*b*) Employed in Private Nursing Homes	6
Total	49

Transport.—At the end of the year motor car allowances were being paid to 11 midwives using their cars in connection with the service.

Supervision.—Officers of the department made 113 visits of inspection of midwives during the year.

HEALTH VISITING

The number of health visitors employed at the end of the year by the Authority was 51 full-time. No arrangements are made with voluntary organisations nor with other authorities. These officers are all combined health visitors, school nurses, tuberculosis visitors and clinic nurses. They also include the " specialist " health visitors (i.e. those engaged in the follow-up schemes described in other parts of the report). The visitors work under the direction of the Superintendent Nursing Officer and one Deputy.

A summary of the visits paid to homes is given on page 22.

HOME NURSING

The scheme (carried out by a voluntary organisation) has been described in previous reports, but figures are included here for record purposes:—

Number of Home Nurses at 31st December—Whole-time	17
Part-time	11
Number of cases attended	3,548
Total number of visits paid by nurses	82,939

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Vaccination against Smallpox.—It is gratifying to be able to report that 2,350 persons were vaccinated in 1950. This is an increase of 440 on the previous year when 1,910 persons were vaccinated. The outbreak of smallpox in Glasgow early in the year was responsible for many parents deciding to have their infants vaccinated, and it is notable that since it has become a voluntary measure parents are showing a steady and growing interest in preventive treatment for this disease. This is shown by a comparison with the records of vaccinations for the past ten years (see table below). Only in 1945 was the figure exceeded by that for 1950. It should be stressed that the aim is to get children vaccinated in infancy and not as a general rule to vaccinate over the age of two years, unless there is some special need such as the requirements of foreign travel, entrance to hospital for training, or special risk or exposure.

Year	Vaccinations	Births
1941	1,774	3,418
1942	1,702	3,746
1943	1,994	3,879
1944	2,282	4,459
1945	2,653	4,069
1946	2,021	4,997
1947	2,161	5,299
1948	1,699	4,875
1949	1,910	4,760
1950	2,350	4,402

It is also of interest to record that two Lascar seamen were removed from the Motor Ship *Cecilia* with a diagnosis of chickenpox on arrival at Cardiff docks. This ship had a history of a child having been landed at Liverpool a week before, suffering from smallpox. The seamen referred to were treated at the City Isolation Hospital, and as a precautionary measure, 70 of the staff there were vaccinated.

A more detailed picture of the vaccination work done in 1950 is given in the table below where vaccinations and re-vaccinations are separately shown in age groups. The work done by private practitioners is also indicated. They performed over 39 per cent of the vaccinations.

Age Groups	By Public Health Dept. Medical Officers	By Private Practitioners	Totals
PRIMARY VACCINATIONS—			
Under 1 year	1,227	457	1,684
1 year to 4 years	32	33	65
5 years to 14 years	20	75	95
15 years and over	35	57	92
Totals	1,314	622	1,936
Insusceptable	44	24	68
RE-VACCINATIONS—			
Under 1 year	—	—	—
1 year to 4 years	3	6	9
5 years to 14 years	11	26	37
15 years and over	141	227	368
Totals	155	259	414
Insusceptable	19	8	27

Diphtheria Immunisation.—In the annals of the history of diphtheria immunisation in Cardiff, 1950 is singularly significant for the fact that, for the first time in history there were no cases of diphtheria. This is the outcome of successful team work on the part of the Medical Officers of the Department, private practitioners, Health Visitors, the teaching staffs of all the schools, sanitary inspectors and the clerical staff engaged in the work. The parents who have taken advantage of this protective treatment have the confidence that their child is safe against diphtheria. Ten years ago, in 1940, 504 children in Cardiff had diphtheria, 23 of whom died. How the picture has changed!

The protection of the child against diphtheria still holds a position of first importance, and during 1950, 4,626 children received protective treatment. Although this number is 248 less than last year (1949), the decline is mainly due to the falling birth rate. Also, in most cases, the older children have already been protected as a result of mass immunisation in the schools.

The many avenues through which this work is carried out are shown below, together with the number of children attending:—

	Attendances
Special Clinics for diphtheria immunisation	1,895
Mobile Units, with nurse, visiting the home	1,759
Infant Welfare Clinics	333
Schools	336
Private Practitioners	303
	4,626

Other facts connected with diphtheria immunisation are as follows:—

Number of children under 5 years of age who were posterior schick-tested and gave a negative reaction	8
Number of children between the ages of 5 years and 15 years who were posterior schick-tested and gave a negative reaction	262
Number of children under 5 years of age who were posterior schick-tested and gave a positive reaction and were again immunised	5
Number of children between the ages of 5 years and 15 years who were posterior schick-tested and gave a positive reaction and were again immunised	71
Number of children under 5 years of age who were given booster doses	307
Number of children between the ages of 5 years and 15 years who were given booster doses	2,857

The number of booster doses given falls short of the last year's figure, when the whole of the school population (where consent had been received) were treated. Booster doses are in general given after a period of three to four years has elapsed since the previous treatment. The booster work this year has been mainly confined to new entrants in the Infants' schools. In all 8,146 children were given primary or booster treatment during the year. The number of children estimated to be fully protected against diphtheria in Cardiff is 94·9 per cent of the child population of the city.

The trial of purified toxoid aluminium phosphate (P.T.A.P.) sponsored by the Medical Research Council, continued throughout the year. Most of the children immunised were afterwards visited at their homes on the second and fourteenth day for reports of reaction or other abnormal conditions. A number of local reactions were reported, but these were mainly confined to older children. Six hundred and twenty-six children were given a posterior Schick test to find out the efficiency of this material; in only two instances was a positive reaction obtained. This new prophylactic is proving very efficient.

Complications following diphtheria immunisation.—A small number of children showed atypical local reaction following immunisation which required no special treatment. There were, however, two incidents which are worthy of record:—

(1) One case of anterior poliomyelitis may have been associated with diphtheria prophylaxis. Details are given concerning this case in the infectious diseases section under anterior poliomyelitis.

(2) The second point of interest concerns three children who were immunised on the same day at the same clinic and they each developed symptoms of wrist-drop following their second injection of prophylactic; the interesting feature being that the

signs were referred to the arm into which the first, and not the second, injection was given. Notes on each of these cases are given below:—

(*a*) P.T., age 9 months at date of first injection. This child was given 0·5 ml of P.T.A.P. into the area of the left deltoid insertion on 16/8/50, and a second injection of a similar amount into the right arm on 13/9/50. No general or local reaction followed the first treatment. After the second injection the child was noted by the mother to be a little irritable. This symptom was noted in the evening of the day on which the second injection was given. The child remained irritable but with no other symptoms for three days and on the third day the mother noticed that the left wrist was weak. It was taken to the Physiotherapy Department at the Cardiff Royal Infirmary, and put into a supporting plaster for one week. The signs had cleared up within two weeks. No nodules or signs of local reaction were detected in either arm.

(*b*) T.W., age 9 months, at date of first injection. The treatment of this child was precisely similar to the previous one and was given on the same dates. It so happens that in this case the child was visited on the 2nd and 14th days after the first injection by a Health Nurse for follow-up purposes. There were no signs or symptoms of reactions noted on the visits. On the same evening as the second injection was given the child had a slight pain in the right arm at the site of treatment, but also developed a left wrist-drop. Again the case was treated at the Cardiff Royal Infirmary and the signs had cleared up within a week.

(*c*) M.T., aged 8 months at date of first injection. The circumstances of the treatment were precisely similar to the previous cases. This child developed a left wrist-drop three days after the second injection. There were no signs of any local reaction in either arm. The mother brought the child to our Orthopaedic Clinic on account of the wrist-drop four days after she had first noted the weakness, and on the following day the child was admitted to the City Isolation Hospital. The cerebro-spinal fluid was found to be normal and the wrist cleared up fourteen days after the onset.

It is considered that these were instances of a traumatic neuritis involving the musculo-spiral nerve on the left side. The injections were given deeply into the subcutaneous tissue because by this method experience has shown that we get very little in the way of local reactions following immunisation. The diagnosis of poliomyelitis was naturally considered, but the precise anatomical distribution of the paralysis, in each case identical, and in particular the remarkably speedy and complete recovery with negative findings in the cerebro-spinal fluid in one of the cases, contributed to the final assessment that they were not a virus infection.

Whooping Cough Immunisation.—No children received preventive treatment during 1950 as the new vaccines which were to be made available by the Medical Research Council were not issued until late in the year. Some delay was also caused by the continuance of a large number of cases of poliomyelitis throughout the country, but the work is now certain to start early in January, 1951.

The follow-up of the previous trial vaccines continued throughout the year; the monthly visits (and more frequently to children in the trial who had been reported ill by nurses) numbered over 32,000, an average of over 16 visits per child. In addition 1,545 per nasal swabs were taken. Of these, 247 were positive to H. Pertussis and 6 to H. Para Pertussis. The number of children in the trial who developed whooping cough since immunisation was 386.

Bacillus Calmette Guerin (B.C.G.) Vaccination. Early in 1950 vaccination against tuberculosis with B.C.G. (Bacillus Calmette Guerin) was started at the Children Homes, Ely. The children selected were those whose parents had consented and where a history of tuberculosis in the family existed. They were first Mantoux-tested and if a negative reaction was recorded, B.C.G. was then given. Later this treatment was extended, where the parents consented, to children over three years of age who gave a negative reaction to the Mantoux test. In June, 1950, sufficient experience and progress had been made to extend this work, and it was decided to have two sessions monthly available to the general public at the Central Clinic, 27 Corbett Road. Student nurses from the Cardiff Royal Infirmary took full advantage of the clinic and by the end of the year 32 student nurses had completed the treatment. The total number of children treated by the end of the year was 67.

It is too early to assess the success or otherwise of this preventive work. Arrangements are being made to develop this method of prevention, and future annual reports are likely to contain details of the progress made from time to time.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The mileage run by the 16 vehicles of the ambulance service was less than in the previous year, but the number of journeys was considerably greater, indicating that the average journey was shorter and this is undoubtedly due to the co-operation existing between services run by Cardiff City Council, the Glamorgan County Council and the Monmouthshire County Council, whereby the journeys to and from places outside Cardiff are arranged in a scheme of mutual aid. It is also due to the increasing use of the railways for the longer journeys—an arrangement that is proving most successful.

A summary of the figures for the year is as follows:—

Total number of journeys	38,016
Total mileage	223,046
Number of patients carried	37,216
Number of accident and emergency journeys (included in total journeys)—	
Accident calls	1,038
Emergency calls	1,308
	2,346
Number of paid whole-time drivers and attendants at 31st December	30

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Tuberculosis.—The full report on the scheme to provide a hostel for B.C.G.treatment of children referred to in the report for 1949 is being deferred to the report for 1951. Although the premises (known as " Preswylfa," Clive Road), were purchased during the year 1950 the adaptations and furnishing were not completed until after the year closed. An account of the scheme and of the opening ceremony will be included.

Early in the year 1950, vaccination against tuberculosis with B.C.G. was commenced at the Children's Homes. The children selected for treatment were those whose parents had consented and who had a history of tuberculosis in the family. They were first Mantoux-tested and if they showed a negative reaction, B.C.G. was given.

Later this treatment was extended to children over three years of age whose parents consented and who gave a negative reaction to the Mantoux test.

In June, sufficient experience and progress had been made to extend the work and it was decided to devote two sessions a month at the central clinic for the treatment of the general public. Student nurses from the Cardiff Royal Infirmary took full advantage of the clinic, and by the end of the year 32 student nurses had completed the treatment.

The total number of children treated by the end of the year was 67.

It is too early to form an opinion as to the success of this work, but it is hoped that we shall find here a powerful additional weapon in the control of tuberculosis.

Other Types of Illness.—After-care work continued throughout the year for the diabetic, gastric and paediatric cases, the schemes for which have been described in earlier reports. The scheme to cover asthma patients commenced to function early in September with the co-operation of Dr. D. A. Williams, who conducts the Asthma and Allergy Research Unit at St. David's Hospital, the Director of Education, the Medical Statistician (Dr. Lewis Faning) and the Health Visitor Sister-Tutor (Miss Mary Davies) of the Welsh National School of Medicine and with the assistance of the two health nurses allocated to the work. A fuller report on this scheme will be made in the report for the year 1951.

Health Education.—On the 26th January, a Social Welfare Conference was held at the Reardon Smith Lecture Theatre, National Museum of Wales, and was attended by 200 medical officers and social workers from all over South Wales and Monmouthshire. This followed on a most useful informal conference held at one of the district clinics (Grangetown), on the 12th January at which local social welfare workers (voluntary workers, health nurses, sanitary inspectors, almoners, etc.) met to discuss as to how they all fitted into the scheme of health education in the home and elsewhere. The Conference on 26th January was addressed by Alderman James Griffiths, J.P., then Chairman of the Health Committee, by Professor Fred Grundy, Mansel Talbot Professor of Preventive Medicine, Welsh National School of Medicine, the Rev. Francis J. Rees, to whom was entrusted the important duty of lecturing on sex education in schools, Mr. Brinley Evans, Superintendent Inspector of the Children's Branch of the Home Office for Wales and South West England, and Mr. J. S. Fulton, Principal of the University College of Swansea.

Routine propaganda measures continued throughout the year, i.e. posters, pamphlets, public meetings, film showings, sex education lectures, etc. On the subject of posters might be mentioned here by way of permanent record and appreciation the adoption of the figure " Dr. Taff," kindly permitted by Mr. J. C. Walker, the well-known local cartoonist. One of these posters is reproduced below, the slogan being just one of many in a series including " Keep Food Covered," " Kill that Fly," etc.

DOMESTIC HELP

The number of *regular* home helps at the end of 1950 was far less than at the end of 1949, having dropped from 30 whole-time and 16 half-time (equivalent 38) to 21 whole-time and 14 half-time (equivalent 28). However, the number of casual helps increased from 22 to 42. As explained in the previous report, many of the aged and chronic sick cases are assisted considerably by the employment of casual helps and the increase in the number of these employed allows of a wider distribution of the helps available.

During the year the cases where domestic help was provided were as follows:—

Maternity Cases	254
Tuberculous Cases	69
Others	425
	748

MENTAL HEALTH

Details of administration have been given in previous reports and remained unchanged during the year 1950. Tables showing the work carried out under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts and under the Mental Deficiency Acts are set out in the following pages.

TABLE I

Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts—Work of the Duly Authorised Officers.

	Male	Female	Total
Number of Cases dealt with during 1950	219	276	495
The Cases were dealt with as follows:—			
(i) Admitted to Mental Hospitals.			
(*a*) Whitchurch Hospital—			
Certified	1	9	10
Voluntary	90	103	193
Temporary	6	12	18
(*b*) Ely Hospital—			
Certified	19	60	79
Voluntary	—	—	—
Temporary	—	—	—
(*c*) Transferred to other Mental Hospitals—			
Certified	1	—	1
Voluntary	4	—	4
Temporary	—	—	—
(ii) Transferred to St. David's Hospital (Sick Wards) ..	59	47	106
(iii) Admitted direct to St. David's Hospital (Sick Wards) ..	6	5	11
(iv) Certified patients returned to Whitchurch Hospital ..	1	1	2
(v) Placed in care of Relatives or Other Persons	25	38	63
(vi) Placed in care of Police	3	1	4
(vii) Week-end leave patients returned to Whitchurch Hospital	1	—	1
(viii) Trial cases returned to Whitchurch Hospital	1	—	1
(ix) To attend Out-patient Clinic	1	—	1
(x) Cases not yet dealt with	1	—	1
Total	219	276	495
(2) Number of Cases seen by Psychiatrist in St. David's Hospital Sick Wards:—			
No action taken	122	149	271

TABLE II

Mental Deficiency Acts. Particulars of Cases ascertained during 1950

	1st January to 31st December, 1950		
	Male	Female	Total
Number of Cases Reported during 1950	39	28	67
(*a*) ASCERTAINMENT			
(i) Cases reported by Local Education Authority under the Education Act, 1944—			
(*a*) Under Section 57(3)	5	7	12
(*b*) Under Section 57(4)	2	1	3
(*c*) Under Section 57(5)	14	8	22
(ii) Other cases reported during 1950 and ascertained to be " subject to be dealt with "	1	1	2
Total	22	17	39
(iii) Other cases reported during 1950, who are not at present " subject to be dealt with "	17	11	28
Total Number of Cases reported during 1950	39	28	67
(*b*) DISPOSAL OF CASES REPORTED DURING 1950.			
(i) *Cases ascertained to be " subject to be dealt with "*—			
(*a*) Admitted to Institutions (By Order)	1	1	2
(*b*) Placed under Guardianship (By Order)	—	—	—
(*c*) Taken to Places of Safety	—	—	—
(*d*) Placed under Statutory Supervision	18	11	29
(*e*) Died or removed from area	—	—	—
(*f*) Action not yet taken	3	5	8
(ii) *Cases not at present " Subject to be dealt with "*—			
(*a*) Placed under Voluntary Supervision	12	8	20
(*b*) Found not to be Defective	5	3	8
(*c*) Transferred to Local Education Authority	—	—	—
(*d*) Died or removed from Area	—	—	—
(*e*) Action not yet taken	—	—	—
Total	39	28	67

TABLE III

Mental Deficiency Acts. Particulars of Cases ascertained prior to 1950

NUMBER OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES IN INSTITUTIONS, UNDER COMMUNITY CARE, INCLUDING VOLUNTARY SUPERVISION OR IN PLACES OF SAFETY ON 1ST JANUARY, 1950, WHO HAVE CEASED TO BE UNDER ANY OF THESE FORMS OF CARE DURING 1950.

	January–December		
	Male	Female	Total
(*a*) Ceased to be under care	3	1	4
(*b*) Died or removed from area or lost sight of	19	13	32
Total	22	14	36

TABLE IV
Statistical Return

	Position as on 1st January, 1951		
	Male	Female	Total
(1) NUMBER OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES FOUND TO BE "SUBJECT TO BE DEALT WITH"—			
(*a*) In Institutions (including cases on licence therefrom)—			
Under 16 years of age	29	14	43
Aged 16 years and over	148	119	267
(*b*) Under Guardianship Orders—			
Under 16 years of age	—	—	—
Aged 16 years and over	—	2	2
(*c*) In "Places of Safety"	2	—	2
(*d*) Under Statutory Supervision (excluding Cases on Licence)—			
Under 16 years of age	48	41	89
Aged 16 years and over	221	152	373
(*e*) Action not yet taken under any one of the above headings	3	5	8
Total	451	333	784
Number of cases included in above awaiting removal to Institution (8 males and 3 females).			
(2) NUMBER OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES NOT AT PRESENT "SUBJECT TO BE DEALT WITH" BUT OVER WHOM SOME FORM OF VOLUNTARY SUPERVISION IS MAINTAINED—			
Under 16 years of age	14	12	26
Aged 16 years and over	49	64	113
Total (1) and (2)	514	409	923

TABLE V
Mental Deficiency Acts. Training of Mental Defectives

	Position as on 1st January, 1951		
	Male	Female	Total
NUMBER OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES RECEIVING TRAINING:—			
(*a*) In day-training centres—			
Under 16 years of age	22	18	40
Aged 16 years and over	32	12	44
(*b*) At home	—	—	—
Total	54	30	84

TABLE VI

OF TOTAL NUMBER OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES KNOWN TO THE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY—

(*a*) Number who have given birth to children during 1950—		
(i) After marriage		6
(ii) Before marriage		—
	Males	Females
(*b*) Number who have married during 1950	1	3

IX—REPORT FOR 1950

of Mr. W. G. PYATT, Chief Sanitary Inspector (Urban)

HOUSING

The following statement gives particulars in relation to housing for 1950:

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year:—*

(1) (*a*) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	4,502
(*b*) Number of inspections made for the purpose	13,723
(2) (*a*) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	—
(*b*) Number of inspections made for the purpose	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	9
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	2,238

2. *Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices:—*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	1,350

3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:—*

(*a*) Proceedings under Sections 9 and 10 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	93
(ii) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(*a*) By owners	78
(*b*) By Local Authority in default of owners	7
(*b*) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	416
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(*a*) By owners	508
(*b*) By Local Authority in default of owners	21
(*c*) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	4
(ii) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	6
(iii) Undertakings accepted	—

(*d*) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(i) Number of separate basements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	2
(ii) Number of separate basements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined; the basement or room having been rendered fit	—
(iii) Undertakings accepted	—

From the foregoing table it will be seen that by far the major part of the work has been confined to action under the Public Health Act. Only in exceptional cases has action been taken under Section 11 as it is felt that each house condemned involves the rehousing of the tenant with a consequent reduction of available houses for families in rooms who have waited for years for a home of their own.

Very great care has also to be exercised in operating the repair Sections of the Housing Act. Only houses which can be repaired at a reasonable cost can be dealt with under this Act, and as the present increase in the cost of repairs is out of all proportion to the increases that have been permitted in rents the Department would be immediately faced with appeals if any attempt was made to operate Section 9 extensively; the shortage of labour and materials also makes it inexpedient to operate this Section to any extent.

For the first time in the history of the Department five appeals against notices to repair were made to the County Court. These appeals were in respect of five contiguous houses in the same ownership in the Docks Area, the basis of the appeal being that the houses could not be made fit at a reasonable expense.

Judgment was given in favour of the Appellants and the Council, not desiring to purchase the houses at site value, were then compelled to commence Demolition Order procedure.

In most cases, following the making of a Demolition Order, the dispossessed family or families are always offered alternative accommodation by the Housing Department.

Council Housing Estates.—The following is a record of the work done in connection with the sanitary condition of the Council housing estates:—

Vacant houses inspected	623
Visits regarding exchanges and transfers	521
Visits regarding vermin, cleansing, overcrowding, etc.	60
Visits regarding rats, poultry, trading, etc.	59
Following-up visits	24
Visits to families prior to rehousing in Council houses	256
Other visits (Estate depots, etc.)	354
Total	1,897

Close co-operation with the Estates Department on housing and rehousing problems has been maintained and we continue to code and recode applicants for Council Houses in their respective priority grades strictly according to need. 1,842 new applicants were coded during the year and about the same number of applicants already on the Housing List were recoded because of change of circumstances, i.e. births, changes of address, tuberculosis, etc.

The system of awarding points on medical grounds which was put into operation in October, 1949, has developed considerably since then owing to the large number of medical certificates submitted by applicants to strengthen their case.

Ten vacant houses (1·6 per cent of those inspected) were found to be infested with vermin. It is interesting to record that since 1930 there has been a progressive drop in the number of vacant houses found to be verminous from 30·5 in that year to the present figure of 1·6 per cent. This decrease is undoubtedly due to the higher standard of cleanliness that is now being maintained coupled with the knowledge that a bug infested house indicates neglect and carelessness. Disinfestation of verminous houses is carried out by the use of insecticides containing 5 per cent of D.D.T., and owing to the efficiency of this treatment there is no loss of rental due to reletting being held up while premises are undergoing disinfestation; only very occasionally is treatment again necessary after reletting. Periodically samples of insecticides supplied to this Department are analysed by the Public Analyst to ensure that these liquids contain at least 5 per cent of D.D.T. This is a wise precaution as in the past failures following treatment have been traced to the use of insecticides lacking the requisite amount of D.D.T.

The practice of stocking liquid and powder insecticides, sprays and powder blowers which was commenced some years ago has proved a decided success. These are available at cost price to any householder who has any kind of pest trouble, and it is noticeable how much the service is appreciated. Numerous requests for advice are received and each request is followed by a visit by a Sanitary Inspector who is able to advise the best means of eradication and these can be put into effect for a few shillings because the Department is able to supply the materials.

Following representations by the Health Committee to the Estates Committee that the squatters huts were unfit for human habitation, the camps at Cyncoed, Ely, Mardy (Rumney) and Fairwater have now been cleared. Most of the families have been rehoused on the Council Estates but a few families were transferred to the remaining Camp at Heath, a small part of which is still in use.

Wood Beetle.—No further complaints have been received of wood beetle in the wooden houses where treatment was carried out last year with Gammexane, so the treatment appears to have been effective.

Isolated complaints of wood beetles on Council Estates are reported to this Department occasionally and in each case inspection is made and the cutting out of badly affected wood and/or treatment with Gammexane is carried out, also with satisfactory results.

GENERAL SANITARY INSPECTION

The number of complaints of nuisances received and dealt with was 5,488.

The numbers of inspections and visits made by sanitary inspectors and the numbers of notices served were as follows:—

	Inspections or Visits	Intimation Notices Served	Statutory Notices Served
Houses	4,502	2,476	509
Re-inspections of houses	9,221	—	—
Houses inspected and recorded	—	—	—
Re-inspections of recorded houses	—	—	—
Milkshops, etc.	648	4	—
Cowsheds	20	—	—
Offensive trades	21	2	—
Non-mechanical factories	379	16	—
Mechanical factories	688	32	—
Workplaces	230	1	—
Outworkers' premises	10	1	—
Shop premises	550	3	—
Seamen's lodging houses:—			
Day	298	32	—
Night	25	—	—
Common Lodging Houses:—			
Day	17	—	—
Night	—	—	—
Other premises, etc.	17,029	287	63
Total	33,638	2,854	572

The number of drains tested was 304 (191 with smoke and 113 with chemicals).

The following is a summary of nuisances abated, repairs executed, etc., under the supervision of the sanitary inspectors.

Vermin (Private Houses)

Number of houses found verminous	84
Number of houses where vermin was abated	65

Nuisances Abated, etc.

HOUSES

Number extensively repaired	86
Number where minor repairs completed	1,487
Dirty conditions remedied	5
Accumulations removed	2

DRAINAGE

Drains tested—smoke	191
,, ,, chemicals	113
New drains constructed	36
Drains re-laid or repaired	282
Drains cleansed	655
Troughs provided	27
Troughs repaired	6
Bath and lavatory wastes renewed or repaired	2

W.C.s

Additional W.C.s provided	25
W.C.s reconstructed or repaired	135
Flushing apparatus provided	5
Flushing apparatus repaired	27

URINALS

Reconstructed or repaired	2
Flushing apparatus fixed or repaired	1

SWIMMING BATHS

Samples of water taken	150

SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES

Limewashing or cleansing carried out	3
Repairs or improvements effected	1
Vermin abated	1

TENTS, VANS, SHEDS

Removed	6

AMUSEMENT PLACES

Improvements effected	8

ICE CREAM PREMISES

Number of premises where sanitary improvements have been effected	4

Food Shops, Kitchens, Fried Fish Shops, Etc.

Improved or repaired	23
Accumulations removed	8
Cleanliness improved	24
Dustbins provided	4
Washing facilities provided or improved (geysers)	28

Offensive Trades and Knackers Yards

Accumulations removed	1
Cleanliness improved	2
Dustbins provided	4

Stables, Piggeries, Etc.

Sanitary conditions improved	2
Manure receptacles provided or repaired	1
Accumulations removed	1

Back Lanes

Accumulations removed	3

Pharmacy and Poisons Act

Visits	104

Shops Act Inspections

Visits to shops	550
Observations:—	
Closing Orders	86
Half Holiday Orders	656
Notices provided or renewed:—	
Mixed shop and weekly half-holiday	50
Seats provided or renewed	1
Sanitary conveniences provided	6
Washing facilities provided	5
Meals—facilities provided	1
Refuse Receptacles provided	1
Accumulations removed	2
Warnings:—	
Weekly half-holiday	5
Closing Orders	8
Notices served—intimation	3
„ complied „	1

Control of Civil Building.—During the year 11 visits were made and licences issued in connection with the remedying of defects, interior and exterior decorations, etc.

Common Lodging Houses.—There are two registered common lodging houses.

Seamen's Lodging Houses.—There are 44 licensed seamen's lodging houses.

RODENT CONTROL

The staff on this work comprises a Supervisor and ten operatives, two of whom are engaged solely in dealing with complaints.

Sewers and Drains.—The whole sewerage system of the city has been completely treated (where necessary) twice during the year; districts which on previous occasions were found to be free from infestation were Test Baited and completely treated where necessary.

As a result of these operations 87 dead rats were found and it is calculated that 26,459 rats were destroyed.

Local Authority Premises.—These include the Transport Department bus depots at Sloper Road, Newport Road, Clare Road, Wood Street, also Transport Department Offices at Wood Street, all of which were treated four times during the year. Miscellaneous Schools both secondary and primary, Public Works Department yard stores and stables, Allotments, Cardiff Central Market, Roath Abbatoir, the main depot and other parts of the Parks Department and all the Refuse Tips in the city have been treated, some as many as six times. As a result of these operations 120 dead rats were found, and it is calculated that 1,530 rats were destroyed.

Maintenance Treatment for Business Premises.—During the year the Corporation undertook to maintain treatments at various intervals for 143 Business Premises (including food stores, cafes, warehouses, engineering works, Knackers Yard and cinemas) at a cost ranging between £2 and £38. Total cost of the work undertaken amounted to approximately £1.100. It is pleasing to note that the facilities provided for this important service are being used on an increasing scale as in the majority of cases firms have requested a continuation of the treatments for further periods. Where treatments have been discontinued it has generally been found to be due to disinfestation being regarded as complete. As a result of these operations in these premises 207 dead rats were found, and it is calculated that 3,847 rats were destroyed.

Block Treatment.—During the year it was found necessary to treat 5 blocks of premises in various parts of the city which were found to have an infestation of both black and common rats. The treatments are, of course, concurrent with those of the sewers and involve a thorough and complete treatment of every building in the blocks concerned. These block treatments embraced the following premises:—

Business Premises ..	44
Private Dwellings ..	7
Local Authority Premises	2

In respect of the business premises treated under this section the sum of £47 19s. was recovered from the occupiers.

Private Dwellings.—Private dwellings are dealt with entirely by two operatives who work from the City Hall and are in direct contact with the Sanitary Inspectors. In addition, some business premises and Local Authority Premises with minor infestations are also dealt with by these men, who during the year have carried out the following treatments:—

Business Premises treated	99
Private Dwellings treated	843
Local Authority Premises treated ..	73

The sum of £92 12s. was recovered from these business premises. As a result of this work 252 dead rats were found, being either trapped or poisoned, and it is calculated that 3,077 rats were destroyed.

Rat destruction has now become an important branch of the Department and the services given seem to be appreciated by the public. Certainly more complaints are being received, which is surprising in view of the activities devoted to this work in recent years.

FACTORIES

The number and type of factories on the register is as follows:—

Bakehouses	94
Laundries	29
Tailors	54
Dressmakers and Milliners	43
Boot Repairers	118
Miscellaneous	727

Details of the sanitary inspection of factories under the Factories Act, 1937, are as follows:—

Part I of the Act

1.—INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH

PREMISES (1)	Number on Register (3)	Number of: Inspections (4)	Number of: Written Notices (5)	Number of: Occupiers Prosecuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	272	379	16	—
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	736	688	32	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding workers' premises)	12	15	—	—
Total	1,020	1,082	48	—

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found: Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (5)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (6)	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (7)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	20	14	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	1	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(*a*) Insufficient	6	4	—	8	—
(*b*) Unsuitable or defective ..	17	11	—	30	—
(*c*) Not separate for sexes ..	1	—	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	2	2	—	2	—
Total	46	31	—	43	—

Part VIII of the Act

OUTWORK

	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (*c*) (3)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (4)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (5)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (6)	Notices served (7)	Prosecutions (8)
Wearing Apparel—Making, etc. ..	12	—	—	—	—	—

Atmospheric Pollution.—A few isolated complaints were received and dealt with, but the two serious matters, namely vapour from the Cooling Towers at the Power Station and grit from a large steel works referred to in last year's report, were still outstanding at the end of the year. In each case, however, remedial steps are in hand, and it is to be hoped that an early solution to each of these problems will be found.

In all cases of smoke pollution close co-operation with the Ministry of Fuel and Power is maintained and their technical advice and assistance has been appreciated.

Roath Park Lake.—Further samples of the water of this lake were submitted for bacteriological examination and these disclosed such heavy pollution that it was reluctantly decided to continue the ban on bathing.

Public Swimming Baths.—During the bathing season samples of water from all open-air swimming baths were taken weekly and submitted for chemical and bacteriological examination. These were generally satisfactory. Samples were also taken regularly from the covered baths.

Cesspools.—Sewer extensions, particularly in the Rumney area, continued, and as a result a further seven cesspools were abolished and the houses connected to the public sewer. Very few properties now remain to be connected.

Tents, vans, sheds. Very little trouble was experienced from indiscriminate camping, and apart from an occasional gypsy in the Leckwith area no legal action was necessary.

Insects.—The number and variety of insects submitted to the Department by worried householders was considerable and full use was made of the Department of Zoology, National Museum of Wales, where Mr. Colin Matheson and Mr. L. A. Cowley were always ready to tender advice. Without this co-operation very little assistance in the way of advice on means of eradication could be given, but once the species and habits of the insect have been identified we are then able to follow the matter up successfully.

Section 47, National Assistance Act, 1948.—Before this Section became generally operative we relied upon similar powers under a local Act. During the year many cases of aged and diseased persons were brought to our notice, and in some instances these were willing to go to Hospital, but difficulty was experienced owing to the shortage of available beds.

Shops Act.—The consolidation of the various Shops Acts into the Shops Act, 1950, was welcomed and it is to be hoped that this is a prelude to the introduction of many amendents which are long overdue. The Sanitary Inspectors are responsible for the enforcement of this Act, and it is pleasing to report that no serious infringements were observed.

The Health Committee followed their usual practice and made an order extending the opening hours to 8 p.m. during the week preceding Christmas.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.—During the year 286 licences were renewed and 27 new licences were issued.

Legal Proceedings.—The following is a summary of legal proceedings taken during the year in connection with general sanitary inspection:—

Acts, etc., under which proceedings were taken	Number	Fined	Cautioned	To pay costs	Dismissed	With-drawn	Nuisance Order obtained	Amount of Fines and Costs
								£ s. d.
Public Health Act, 1936 ..	21	2	—	2	—	8	9	33 3 0
Housing Act, 1936 ..	5	2	—	—	1	2	—	4 0 0
Merchant Shipping Act, 1894	8	7	—	—	1	—	—	20 0 0

Water Supply.—The Department is indebted to the Water Engineer (Mr. G. W. Cover), for the following information:—

(1) The quality and quantity of the water have been satisfactory.

(2) Bacteriological examinations of the water before and after treatment are taken, also at various points on the distribution system. The total number of bacteriological samples taken was 941, which showed the bacterial quality of the water to be satisfactory. Chemical analyses of the water showed the chemical and physical characters to be satisfactory.

(3) The liability of plumbo-solvent action is negligible, but precautions are taken by way of the controlled alkalinity of the water.

(4) All potable water is sterilised by chlorine treatment.

(5) It is estimated that there are approximately 75,000 separately rated dwelling places supplied within the area of supply, and the population served is estimated at 293,000. For practical purposes there is no domestic supply by means of standpipes.

FOOD AND MILK

All slaughtering, with the exception of a private slaughterhouse in connection with a Bacon Factory, is carried out at the Public Abattoir under the supervision of the Veterinary Officer. Carcases at the private slaughterhouse are inspected by the Sanitary Inspector for the district. During the year 7,312 pigs were slaughtered at this Slaughterhouse, tuberculosis being found in 111 instances, a proportion of 3·03 per cent. Twenty unsound carcases of pork were destroyed, and the total weight of unsound meat, including offal, surrendered was 2 tons 6 cwt. 12 lbs.

Sanitary Inspectors made 4,731 visits to shops, stores, markets, etc., in the city in connection with the hygienic condition of the premises and the inspection of foodstuffs. The approximate weight of diseased or unsound food surrendered as unfit was 47 tons 4 cwts. 35 lbs., and 78 notices were served for the remedy of insanitary conditions.

Invaluable assistance has been given to the Department by the Public Health Laboratory Service and the Public Analyst when any doubt has existed regarding the fitness or otherwise of certain foods. The fitness of canned foods, for instance, is sometimes difficult to assess without a chemical and bacteriological examination. Flour and other cereals suspected of being affected with mites is quickly confirmed in the laboratory and also the degree of rancidity of fats. Frequently instances occur where confirmation of our views is desirable and this can only be done with the ready co-operation of the Bacteriologist and Chemist. We are fortunate in having this co-operation on our doorstep and full advantage is always taken of these facilities.

Cockles, Mussells, etc.—A special investigation, which is still proceeding, was made of the extent of contamination of shell fish sold in the city. Dr. Scott Thomson of the Public Health Laboratory Service submits the following report:—

" During the summer 49 samples of shell fish were collected from Cardiff shops and markets for bacteriological examination. The samples were representative of shell fish as offered for sale in the city. Some were boiled in Cardiff having arrived fresh from the source where they were gathered, while others had been cooked and salted at the source.

" With only a few exceptions the bacteriological examinations were satisfactory. As few of the shell fish beds in this country can be guaranteed safe from possible pollution by sewage, many shell fish must be considered potentially infected unless properly treated before being eaten."

Meat Vans.—Since the provision of metal lined, covered vans for the transport of meat from the Abattoir to retail shops few complaints have been received. It is still not compulsory for persons delivering meat to wear clean overalls and head coverings, and it is to be hoped that this omission will be rectified when an amended Food & Drugs Act or a new set of Meat Regulations is issued.

Meat Hawkers.—Only one certificate approving of the storage accommodation for meat sold from a vehicle was issued during the year. This type of meat trading has declined rapidly in recent years whereas the sale of other foodstuffs from vehicles is definitely on the increase. The travelling grocers shop or fish and chip van now seems established and unless watched there is a tendency to garage such vehicles in undesirable places.

Knackers Yard.—The only Knackers Yard in the city is regularly inspected and as it is owned by one of the most reputable firms no difficulties are experienced.

Pets' Meat Shops are also subject to a routine inspection.

Fried Fish and Chip Shops.—There are 102 of these shops in the city. Generally they have been kept in a satisfactory condition and the happy co-operation that has existed in the past between the Fish Friers' Federation and the Department has been maintained. Owing to economic difficulties common to most of this trade at the moment, very few major improvements to these premises were possible.

Public Houses.—Prior to the outbreak of the war a systematic inspection of all beer and cider pipes was made and where these were of lead the breweries or publicans were persuaded to replace with more suitable material. A further check was made recently, Clubs being included. The few found with lead pipes or portions of lead pipe were notified and now all lead pipes in the licensed houses have been abolished.

Washing up facilities in these houses were also checked and some of the Brewers have now installed apparatus for use with Quaternary Ammonium Compounds as the cleansing agent for glasses.

Offensive Trades.—28 Offensive trades are established in the city which include gut scrapers, tripe boilers, rag and bone dealers and a fish meal factory. These are kept under regular observation.

Ice Cream.—There are 50 firms or persons registered for the manufacture of ice cream; of these 22 produce a hot mix and the remainder a cold mix. There are 495 retailers of ice cream, only 64 of whom sell it loose, the remaining 431 selling wrapped ice cream only. The change over from the sale of loose ice cream to the prepacked article has been most marked in recent years and it is to be hoped that this tendency will continue to grow.

The general picture of the care that is exercised in the methods of manufacture and the hygiene of the premises is a transformation from that of a few years ago. The many undesirable features that then existed have been removed, and this improvement is manifested in the results of the samples obtained. During the year 134 samples were taken and of these 80 were in Provisional Grade 1; 29 Provisional Grade 2; 20 Provisional Grade 3, and only 5 in Provisional Grade 4. Even these figures do not reflect the degree of complete improvement because it is always the practice for a Sanitary Inspector to follow up bad samples and take subsequent samples until the standard has improved; consequently some of the samples in Grades 3 and 4 are repeat samples from the same manufacturer.

Byelaws.—The Model Byelaws for the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air have been adopted and confirmation is now awaited from the Ministry of Food before these can be put into operation. These will apply to all places where food is handled and it is interesting to note the wide variety of food shops and other places in the city where food is prepared or kept. The number of such places and the type of business are as follows:—

Cafes	180
Made up Food Premises, i.e. sausage making, pies, pressed meat, etc.	136
Bakehouses	94
Butchers	228
Bakers and Confectioners	118
Grocers	554
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	318
Fishmongers	75
Confectioners	207
Health Food Stores	3
Breweries and Mineral Water Factories	14
Licensed Premises	307
Milk Bars	5
Pets Meat Shops	4
Small General Shops	264
Sweet Factories	7
Biscuit Factories	3
Pickle Factories	3
Crisp Factories	1
Departmental Stores	22
Wholesale Provision Stores	29
Bacon Curing Factories	8
Butter Factories	4
Fish Curing Premises	2

Propaganda.—Apart from the numerous films that were exhibited, deputations were received from the Fruit and Vegetable Association, the Meat Traders Association and the Grocers Association.

Talks on Food Hygiene were given to the Rhiwbina Women's Guild, the Bakers Association, the Pork Butchers Association and the Cardiff Trades Council.

MILK SUPPLY

Excluding those selling bottled milk only, there are 87 dairies on the register whilst there are 132 shops registered for the sale of bottled milk.

The Health Committee have always frowned upon the small general shop selling loose milk and have therefore established the principle of bottled milk only in such premises.

9 Firms are now producing pasteurised milk in local dairies. Of these 7 are using the Holder Process and 2 the H.T.S.T. process. Two firms are producing Sterilised Milk.

508 samples of Pasteurised Milk were taken to ascertain whether the standard was being maintained. 125 of these were taken at the Railway Station and the remainder from the dairy or on the round. 495 samples were in every respect satisfactory, 2 failed to comply with the Methylene Blue Test and 11 failed on the Phosphatase Test. In all cases where samples failed to comply with the standard follow up visits were made by Sanitary Inspectors.

26 samples of T.T. (Pasteurised) Milk were taken and all were satisfactory as also were 95 samples of Sterilised Milk.

Of 168 samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk examined 154 were up to standard and 14 failed in the Methylene Blue Test.

32 samples of ungraded raw milk were also examined and 23 were satisfactory, 9 failing in the Methylene Blue Test.

Tuberculosis Infection.—13 samples of ungraded raw milk and 66 samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk were examined for Tubercular infection and all proved negative.

At the request of the Medical Research Council the Department collaborated in a most interesting investigation to test the efficiency of H.T.S.T. Pasteurising Plants for the destruction of Tubercle Bacilli. 42 Samples of raw milk were taken prior to pasteurisation and of these 16 were found to contain Tubercle Bacilli. Samples of the same milk were taken after pasteurisation and in no instance was Tubercle found. This investigation is still proceeding.

Legal Proceedings (Food and Drugs)

Acts, etc., under which proceedings were taken	Number	Fined	Cautioned	To pay costs only	Dismissed	With-drawn	Amount of Fines and Costs Costs
							£ s. d.
Food and Drugs Act, 1938	8	2	—	5	1	—	141 7 0

Staff.—During the year Mr. R. T. Davies and Mr. R. Chant, two of the most respected Sanitary Inspectors on the staff retired. Mr. Davies had been in the Department 46 years and Mr. Chant 42 years.

X—Report for 1950 of

Mr. J. H. M. HUGHES, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.

Veterinary Officer

The work of the Veterinary Section of the Department consists chiefly of:—

(1) The administration of the Diseases of Animals Acts and Orders.

(2) The inspection of meat and by-products at Roath Abattoir.

(3) The management and maintenance of the Public Works Department's stud of horses.

(4) Veterinary attention to livestock on the Whitchurch Hospital farms.

(5) Veterinary services to the City Police under the Protection of Animals Acts.

(6) Veterinary assistance and advice to any Corporation Department on request.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS: ACTS AND ORDERS

The Veterinary Officer is appointed an Inspector under the Disease of Animals Acts and is responsible for the administrative and technical duties under these Acts. The Acts are concerned with the control of 14 scheduled contagious diseases of animals, viz.: Anthrax, Foot and Mouth Disease, Parasitic Mange in Horses, Asses and Mules, Sheep Scab, Swine Fever, Tuberculosis, Epizootic Abortion, Fowl Pest, Sheep Pox, Cattle Plague, Bovine Pluero-pneumonia, Glanders, Epizootic Lymphangitis and Rabies. The last six diseases have not been encountered in this country for many years, but legislation for their control remains in force.

It is interesting to note that 3 cases of Anthrax represented all confirmed cases of scheduled diseases met in the city during the year. Below will be found details of investigations carried out and legislature implemented during the year.

Swine Fever Order, 1938.—In the city it is the custom for all pig keepers to report all cases of deaths or suspicious illnesses in their stock. During the year 28 reported cases were investigated and in no case was there evidence of Swine Fever. During the year there has been considerable exacerbation of this virus disease and constant vigilance both in the abattoir and in the field are necessary to detect any early outbreak.

Regulation of Movement of Swine Order, 1922/1941.—At the weekly sales of livestock at Ely Market 19 licences were granted, covering the movement of 127 store pigs to premises in the city and Glamorgan County. In addition the Orders impose a 28 day detention on all pigs moved, with the object of localising any possible case of Swine Fever contracted during haulage or in the market. No such case was encountered in the city.

Regulation of Movement of Swine (Revocation) Order, 1950.—Consequent to the decrease in instances of Swine Fever, as a result of the previous Orders and other measures, the Ministry of Agriculture considered the licensing of pigs from markets was unnecessary and from the 1st February all pigs were allowed to be moved freely throughout the country.

Regulation of Movement of Swine Order, 1950.—As a result of the last mentioned Order there was a sudden increase in the cases of Swine Fever due mainly to the operations of dealers moving pigs from market to market. This Order came into force on the 6th August which practically reinacted the provisions of the 1922/1941 Orders. Under this Order 35 licences were granted for the movement of 198 pigs from Ely market to Premises in the city and Glamorgan County. In addition 770 pigs were licensed to city premises by other local authorities.

Rabies Order, 1938.—Although this disease is now extinct there is always the possibility of its reintroduction by smuggled dogs especially in a port town. An arrangement with the City Police ensures the notification of all dogs showing vicious tendencies, and during the year 75 such cases were investigated with negative results.

Foot and Mouth Disease Orders, 1928-1938.—During the year 20 outbreaks of the disease occurred in Great Britain involving the slaughter of 2,140 animals. No cases were found in the city.

Foot and Mouth Disease (Infected Areas) Restrictions Orders.—As a result of outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease enumerated above, 12 Infected Areas were declared in each of which the movement of livestock was restricted. The Infected Areas were situated in Suffolk, Berkshire, Derbyshire, Essex, Kent, Bedfordshire, Staffordshire, Lancashire and Sussex.

Fowl Pest Order, 1936.—This disease continued to exact a heavy toll in poultry throughout the country, especially in East Anglia. In the city 5 reported cases were investigated all of which proved negative.

The Live Poultry (Regulation of Sales, Exhibitions and Movements) Order, 1950.—This Order, which came into force on the 1st February, was intended to restrict the movements and sales of live poultry with the object of curbing the spread of Fowl Pest. The Order provided for the sale of live poultry in specially licensed markets. The Town Clerk granted licences for these sales at Ely Market on 10 occasions, on each of which the vendor's declaration was produced.

The Live Poultry (England and Wales) (Restrictions) Order, 1950.—Owing to a steep rise in cases of Fowl Pest this Order, which came into force on the 26th December, imposed further restrictions on live poultry. The main provision was the complete prohibition of sales of live poultry and day old chicks in markets. As a result Ely Market was prohibited from receiving live poultry of any description for sale.

Poultry Carcases (Importation) Order, 1950.—As it is generally recognized that the chief source of Fowl Pest infection is imported poultry carcases, this Order prohibits the importation of poultry from countries where the disease is prevalent and makes conditional the entry of poultry from other countries.

Anthrax Order, 1938.—Four suspected cases of Anthrax were investigated in the city and three of these were confirmed. All three confirmed cases were dead cattle at Messrs. Harrison Barber & Co.'s knacker yard, Cardiff. The affected carcases originated in Rogerstone, Maesycymmer and Llancarfan. The carcases were disposed of in the city and no human infection occurred as a result of handling.

Exportation of Horses, Asses and Mules Order, 1921.—Owing to reported cases throughout the country of alleged cruelty to horses destined for the knacker trade it was considered advisable that all such horses be examined prior to rail transit. During the year 33 horses of this type were examined at Fairwater railway siding and all were found fit for the journey contemplated.

Transit of Animals Orders, 1927-1947.—For a similar reason as above 140 worn cattle were examined at Fairwater siding. One bull, considered unfit for the journey, was detained and slaughtered at Cardiff.

Animals (Landing from Ireland, Channel Islands and Isle of Man) Order, 1933.—Ely Market was specially licensed for one sale of imported Irish cattle. All cattle exposed were licensed to the respective farms of purchasers for the necessary six days detention under the Order. During the year 130 Irish fat cattle were licensed under the Order to Roath Abattoir for immediate slaughter.

Warble Fly (Dressing of Cattle) Order, 1948.—This Order operates from the 15th March to the 15th June each year and during the period all cattle visibly infested with the larvae of the Warble Fly must be dressed with an approved parasiticide. Special note was taken of cattle exposed for sale for evidence of infestation.

Cardiff Sheep-dipping Regulations, 1938.—During the dipping period, certificates in respect of the dipping of 96 sheep in the city were received. These regulations were made as a precaution against Sheep-scab, which was not recorded in the city during the year.

Diseases of Animals (Boiling of Foodstuffs) Order, 1947.—A total of 21 visits were paid to pig-keepers premises to ensure the provision of proper boiling facilities for food containing kitchen waste.

Markets, Sales and Lairs Orders, 1925-1927.—All weekly sales of livestock at Ely Market were visited and the provisions of the Orders were found to be obeyed.

The Exportation of Horses (Minimum Values) Order, 1950.—This Order was made with a view to abolishing alleged cruelty to worn horses shipped from this country to the Continent. The Order prohibits the export of horses, asses, mules and jennets of an age exceeding eight years. The market values of these animals must not be less than £10 in the case of an ass and £80 in the case of a heavy draught horse.

SUMMARY OF OUTBREAKS OF SCHEDULED DISEASES IN GREAT BRITAIN FOR YEARS 1947-1950

	1947	1948	1949	1950
Anthrax	121	118	244	344
Foot and Mouth Disease	104	15	15	20
Sheep Scab	103	69	46	26
Fowl Pest	2,222	267	582	172
Parasitic Mange	1	1	—	—
Swine Fever	37	27	5	430

PROTECTION OF ANIMALS ACT, 1911

All work under this Act was carried out at the request of the City Police. During the year I attended 6 horses, 9 dogs and 3 cats, which were the subjects of street accidents. Of these, 2 horses, 6 dogs and 1 cat were destroyed and 4 horses, 3 dogs and 2 cats were treated for minor injuries.

THE TUBERCULOSIS (ATTESTED HERDS) SCHEME, 1950

The entire eradication of bovine tuberculosis is the ultimate aim of this scheme which came into operation on the 1st October, 1950. The Ministry of Agriculture will provide free tuberculin testing of qualifying herds and will make bonus payments to the owners of attested herds. The scheme provides for the declaration of eradication areas where tuberculin testing of all stock will be compulsory. This and previous schemes have greatly increased the number of tubercle free herds in Great Britain as shown:—

	England	Wales	Scotland	Total
31st December, 1950 ..	25,814	15,543	13,688	55,045
,, ,, 1949 ..	18,838	13,818	12,233	44,889
,, ,, 1948 ..	12,972	12,276	11,143	36,391
,, ,, 1947 ..	9,445	11,099	9,892	30,436

DISINFECTION OF PACKING STRAW

Owing to the possible transfer of the virus of Foot and Mouth Disease by way of packing straw, most importing countries insist on the effective disinfection of straw used to pack merchandise and require certificates to this effect. During the year I made frequent inspections of the disinfecting plant of a local firm and issued certificates in respect of the following consignments:—

South Africa	575	New Zealand	28	Australia	194
Cyprus	24	U.S.A.	2	N. Ireland	15
Newfoundland	10	Fiji	1	Canada	117

MEAT INSPECTION SERVICE

The service entails the employment of three full-time meat inspectors with the Veterinerary Officer acting as Chief Meat Inspector. With the exception of one bacon factory, all animals for human consumption are slaughtered at Roath Abattoir where Meat Inspectors are on duty at all times during slaughtering operations. It is to be noted that Roath Abattoir serves a large consuming public outside the city, such as Penarth, Whitchurch, Caerphilly and Abertridwr.

All animals arriving for slaughter are subjected to veterinary ante-mortem inspection which serves the useful purpose of detecting any unfit animals which are subjected to a special inspection and possible detention after slaughter for bacteriological examination. Furthermore, cases of scheduled disease can be found at once and dealt with under the various Orders before contamination of the slaughterhouse results.

Carcases and Organs Inspected and Rejected as Unfit for Food

(Form as set out by the Ministry of Health)

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	9,030	5,807	8,316	42,844	1,693
Number Inspected	9,030	5,807	8,316	42,844	1,693
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS. Whole Carcases Condemned	3	83	211	76	19
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	101	316	314	8,645	167
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	1·14	6·87	6·31	20·35	10·98
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY. Whole Carcases Condemned	19	162	9	—	8
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	899	2,435	41	—	233
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	10·16	44·72	0·60	—	14·23

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE ROATH ABATTOIR, CARDIFF

	YEAR					
	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1939
Cattle	14,837	12,687	11,767	11,968	13,637	6,693
Calves	8,316	8,330	6,547	5,070	5,832	7,788
Sheep	42,844	44,099	40,024	41,871	56,774	53,632
Pigs	1,693	1,686	578	164	430	25,257
Total	67,690	66,802	58,916	59,073	76,673	93,370

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF REJECTION OF CARCASES AND PART CARCASES

	Cattle		Calves		Sheep		Pigs	
	Total	Part	Total	Part	Total	Part	Total	Part
Tuberculosis	181	317	9	—	—	—	7	110
Bruising	3	15	1	1	6	4	—	8
Fevered, Moribund or ill bled	—	—	48	—	13	—	4	—
Jaundice	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	—
Oedema and/or Emaciation ..	66	—	26	—	47	—	8	—
Peritonitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pleurisy and Pneumonia	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—
Septic Conditions ..	7	8	14	—	8	7	3	—
Immaturity	—	—	72	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis	6	4	—	—	—	—	2	2
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Actinomycosis ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pyaemia	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Haemorrhage	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Acetonaemia	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decomposition ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Joint Ill	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Putrefaction	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	267	346	220	1	76	11	27	122
Weight in lbs.	120,010	40,319	7,176	4	2,472	134	4,215	2,850

TABLE SHOWING INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS IN ORGANS

Animals Slaughtered		Organs affected with Tuberculosis	Percentage
Cattle	375 Bulls	81	21·60
	5,807 Cows	2,190	37·71
	8,655 Heifers/Steers	746	8·61
Calves	8,316	41	0·49
Sheep	42,844	—	—
Pigs	1,693	128	7·56

TOTAL WEIGHT OF MEAT AND OFFAL REJECTED FROM ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT ROATH ABATTOIR

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
267 Carcases of Beef	53	11	2	2
220 Carcases of Veal	3	4	0	8
76 Carcases of Mutton	1	2	0	8
27 Carcases of Pork	1	17	2	15
346 Part Carcases of Beef	17	19	3	27
1 Part Carcase of Veal	—	—	—	4
11 Part Carcases of Mutton	—	1	0	22
122 Part Carcases of Pork	1	5	1	22
Cattle Offal	109	11	2	3
Calf Offal	—	10	3	1
Sheep Offal	6	7	3	10
Pig Offal	1	15	2	21
Total	197	7	3	3

MEAT AND OFFAL REJECTED EX OTHER SLAUGHTERHOUSES

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
6 Carcases Mutton	—	2	3	13
13 Carcases Veal	—	4	1	1
6 Part Carcases of Pork	—	3	2	25
34 Part Carcases of Beef	1	6	0	16
Sheep Offal	—	5	3	23
Calf Offal	1	15	3	21
Pig Offal	—	2	0	7
Beef Offal	—	19	2	10
Total	5	0	1	4

MEAT AND OFFAL REJECTED EX EIRE

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
5 Part Carcases of Beef	—	5	1	11
Pig Offal	—	6	0	11
Cattle Offal	—	12	0	13
Total	1	3	2	7

Grand Total of Meat and Offal rejected at Roath Abattoir during 1950: 203 tons, 11 cwts., 2 qrs., 14 lbs.

NUMBER OF DISEASED ORGANS CONDEMNED

	Bovine	Swine	Sheep
HEADS (including tongues)—			
Tuberculosis	2,098	103	—
Other Conditions	162	—	8
LUNGS—			
Tuberculosis	2,961	—	—
Other Conditions	183	—	—
HEARTS—			
Tuberculosis	2,888	—	—
Other Conditions	244	—	—
PLUCKS—			
Tuberculosis	—	99	—
Other Conditions	—	96	1,587
UDDERS—			
Tuberculosis	15	—	—
Other Conditions	4,360	—	—
THICK SKIRTS—			
Tuberculosis	1,747	—	—
Other Conditions	126	—	—
SPLEENS—			
Tuberculosis	2,923	—	—
Other Conditions	8	—	—
LIVERS—			
Tuberculosis	776	4	—
Other Conditions	6,080	55	5,157

Condemnation Certificates.—712 Certificates were granted in respect of rejected carcases and offals at Roath Abattoir, Cardiff, during the year 1950.

TABLE SHOWING INCIDENCE OF CYSTICERCUS BOVIS

Number of Cattle Killed	Number of Cases of Cyst. Bovis	Percentage of Infestation	Total Percentage
5,807 Cows	43	0·74	0·75
9,030 Other Cattle	69	0·76	

EXPORTATION OF MEAT PRODUCTS

In consequence of my authorisation as certifying veterinary surgeon I granted health certificates in respect of the following consignments of meat products which were derived from animals slaughtered at Roath Abbatoir.

To Switzerland	616 pkgs. Canned Veal and Beef	7 tons 3 cwts.
To Israel	2 pkgs. Canned Veal	1 cwt.
To Germany	10 casks Ox Runners 5 casks Ox Bungs	3 tons 15 cwts.
To Denmark	5 casks Ox Runners 5 casks Ox Bungs	2 tons 10 cwts.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924

Under these Regulations proceedings were instituted against two persons engaged in the haulage of meat from Roath Abattoir to retail shops. Fines of £2 were imposed with £5 costs.

VETERINARY SERVICES TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Public Works Department.—Ninety-nine visits were paid to Trade Street Stables in connection with the management and maintenance of the stud of horses. Two visits were paid to Pyle and Felinfoel for the purchase of young horses. One worn horse was sold for slaughter.

Police Department.—Ninety-two visits were paid to animals at the request of the City Police.

Cardiff Mental Hospitals Management Committee.—By virtue of a financial arrangement veterinary attention is given to all livestock owned by this Committee. During the year 48 visits were paid to Whitchurch Hospital Farms and 11 visits to Ely Lodge Institute.

XI—Report for 1950 of

Mr. STANLEY DIXON, M.Sc., F.R.I.C., Public Analyst

The work carried out in the City Analyst's Laboratory during the year 1950 is summarised in the following table, which shows the total number of samples examined and reported upon and the headings under which they were classified:

For the City of Cardiff:		
Under the Food and Drugs Act, etc.	1,490	
Under the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations	96	
Under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act	24	
For the Port Health Authority	54	
For the Public Health Department	103	
For the City Surveyor's Department	40	
For the City Police	1	
From other sources	13	
	——	1,821
For the County Borough of Swansea:		
Under the Food and Drugs Act	578	
Under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act	29	
Under the Rag Flock Acts	8	
For the Public Health Department	23	
For the Waterworks Department	8	
For the Borough Engineer's Department	2	
	——	648
Total		2,469

The total number of samples from all sources continues to increase and the figure for the year 1950 is again the highest recorded since the laboratory was established in 1919. In addition to the main work under the Food and Drugs Act, which in itself increases in complexity year by year, and other official duties, the laboratory has again dealt with a large variety of problems from various departments of both the Cardiff and Swansea Corporations.

With the continued increase in the volume and complexity of the work, the problem of laboratory accommodation has become very accentuated. The present quarters are most inadequate and it is therefore very gratifying to record that the Health Committee is taking steps to provide accommodation which will relieve the present congestion, will permit the development of certain aspects of the work under the Food and Drugs Act that cannot adequately be dealt with under existing conditions, and will enable the increasing demands on the laboratory by Corporation Departments to be met.

A separate report on the work carried out for the County Borough of Swansea is made to the Swansea Health Committee.

FOOD AND DRUGS LEGISLATION

Although during the year under review no outstanding changes were made in the legislation relating to food and drugs, several alterations affecting the composition and labelling of certain articles of food were made, of which the following are worthy of note.

Meat and Fish Products.—The minimum meat content of pork sausages, pork sausage meat and pork slicing sausage was increased from 50 per cent to 65 per cent as from 5th November, 1950. For beef sausages and beef sausage meat the minimum meat content was maintained at 50 per cent throughout the year.

During the war certain provisions of the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations were relaxed, and, *inter alia*, the use of borax as a preserving agent was permitted in imported bacon. From 10th December, 1950, however, this matter again became governed by the Preservatives in Food Regulations so that now imported bacon may not contain this preservative.

The composition of fish cakes is now regulated by the Food Standards (Fish Cakes) Order, 1950, instead of by the Fish Cakes (Maximum Prices) Order, 1943, which has been revoked. The fish content has been maintained at 35 per cent by weight.

Preserves.—The minimum fruit contents of certain popular jams have been raised consequent upon increased supplies of soft fruits being available. For sales by manufacturers these new standards came into operation on 25th September, 1950.

Soft Drinks.—Specifications have been prescribed for the ingredients of *all* soft drinks containing citrus fruit juice and barley. They fix minimum limits for their fruit juice and sugar contents and also limit the amount of saccharin they may contain. The limits specified are the same as those that previously applied to " lemon barley " only.

Mineral Oil in Food.—In the annual report for 1949, attention was drawn to the requirements of the Mineral Oil in Food Order, 1949. This Order prohibited the use of any mineral oil (including liquid paraffins, white oils, petroleum jellies and hard paraffins) as an ingredient in food and also limited the amount that might be introduced into food, through its use as a lubricant or greasing agent on a surface with which the food necessarily comes into contact during preparation, to 0·2 per cent by weight.

It has been found necessary to amend this Order so as to provide that no offence is committed where mineral oil is found to be present in any dried fruit (defined as prunes, currants, sultanas and raisins) in amounts not exceeding 1 per cent by weight, or where the amount found in a food is due to the use of such dried fruit in that food.

The Minister of Food has explained that this amendment was necessary because large stocks of dried fruit have been treated with mineral oil in the countries of origin as a deterrent to infestation, to prevent crystallisation and to facilitate separation of the berries in manufacturing processes. It is intended, however, that this amendment shall be a temporary measure, and exporting countries have been requested to stop the use of mineral oil for the treatment of dried fruit for consignment to the United Kingdom.

Use of Milk.—Restrictions on the use of milk in the preparation of ice-cream and certain other foods have been suspended until further notice.

Labelling of Food.—On 1st November, 1950, the Labelling of Food Order, 1950, came into operation. This Order, while substantially re-enacting the Labelling of Food Order, 1946, and its amending Orders in a consolidated form, introduced certain new provisions. One of these provides that all liquors for which tonic restorative or medicinal properties are claimed or which are held out to be beneficial for invalids shall be labelled with a statement indicating the quantity of the ingredients on which the claim is based, and another requires pre-packed tomato sauce to be labelled with a declaration of ingredients.

Revocations.—In view of the improved supply position, the Food Substitutes (Control) Order, 1941, and the Starch Food Powders (Control) Order, 1941, have been revoked, with effect that the Ministry of Food no longer exercises control over the composition of food substitutes, blancmange powders and custard powders through a system of licensing.

Vinegar.—The decision in the case of Kat *v*. Diment, heard in the King's Bench Division of the High Court in July, 1950, is likely to have repercussions on the sale of what in recent years has been described as " Non-brewed Vinegar." This is an artificial product consisting of water containing about 4·5 per cent of acetic acid, and colouring matter.

The High Court upheld the decision of the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate that " vinegar is the product of double fermentation and that the liquor sold as non-brewed vinegar is not vinegar at all, but merely a solution of acetic acid, and that, as it was not vinegar, to describe it as such, although with the addition of the words ' non-brewed,' was to apply a false trade description."

This decision received much publicity in the daily press and in trade and technical journals, and this product is now being marketed as " Non-brewed Condiment."

Samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938

The total number of samples of food and drugs submitted by the Sampling Officers for analysis during the year was 1,490. The fact that a sample is obtained under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act does not prevent action being taken by appropriate Authorities under other legal enactments, and therefore, when the samples were examined and reported upon, regard was given to all relevant legislation.

The nature of the various articles submitted, the numbers of each kind and the numbers that were adulterated or otherwise unsatisfactory are shown in the table below.

Samples submitted under the Food and Drugs Act during 1950:

Nature of Sample	Number examined	Number unsatisfactory
Almonds, Ground	2	—
Apples	1	—
Baking powder	9	—
Beef tea	1	—
Beer	14	1
Beer, Sediment in	1	1
Beer and stout mixture	1	1
Beetroot, Canned	2	—
Beverage powder, Granulated	1	—
Blancmange powder	4	—
Butter	15	1
Cake and Bun flours	5	1
Cheese, Processed	2	1
Cheese spread, Processed	2	—
Cider	4	2
Cinnamon, Ground	1	—
Cocoa	8	—
Coconut, Desiccated	4	—
Coffee	12	—
Coffee and chicory essence	8	—
Cooking fat	13	1
Cornflour	3	—
Crystallised and Glacé fruits	11	5
Curry powder	2	—
Custard powder	5	—
Dates	1	—
Drinking chocolate	1	—
Dripping, Pork	1	1
Drugs and other Medicinal preparations—		
Aspirin tablets	2	—
Bicarbonate of soda	3	—
Boric ointment	1	1
Castor oil	4	—
Cream of tartar	1	—
Epsom salts	3	—
Glycerine	1	—

Samples submitted under the Food and Drugs Act, during 1950:

Nature of Sample	Number examined	Number unsatisfactory
Glycerine, Lemon and Honey	1	—
Indigestion tablets	1	—
Iodine, Tincture of	1	—
Paraffin, Medicinal liquid	2	—
Vitamin C tablets	1	—
Yeast tablets, Compound	1	—
Fish, Canned	7	—
Flavouring liquids	5	—
Flour	5	1
Flour, Self-raising	6	—
Flour confectionery	1	—
Fruit paste shapes	1	—
Fruits, Canned	5	—
Gelatine	3	—
Herring roes, Canned	1	1
Ice-cream	57	2
Ice lolly	5	1
Ice lolly syrup	1	—
Icing preparation	1	—
Imitation cherries	1	—
Jam	5	—
Jelly crystals	3	—
Margarine	13	—
Meat, Canned	4	—
Milk	1,084	57
Milk, Appeal-to-cow samples	4	2
Milk, Condensed	10	3
Milk, Dried	7	3
Milk whipping compound	1	—
Mincemeat	1	—
Mustard, Compound	1	—
Nutmegs, Ground	1	—
Oil, Frying	1	—
Olive oil	3	—
Pate foie, Canned	2	—
Peas, Canned	3	—
Pears	4	—
Pepper	5	—
Pepper flavoured compound	2	—
Potatoes, Canned	1	—
Potato crisps	6	3
Pudding mixtures	3	2
Rice	3	—
Saccharin tablets	2	—
Sago	2	—
Salad dressing	4	1
Sauces	2	—
Sausages	7	—
Soft drinks	5	3
Spirits—		
Brandy	2	—
Gin	3	—
Rum	3	—
Whisky	4	—
Stout	1	—
Suet	3	—
Sweets	9	—
Table dessert powder	1	—
Tea	9	—
Tomatoes, Canned	1	—
Tomato puree, Canned	1	—
Vinegar	9	6
Total	1.490	101

Milk

The total number of milk samples submitted under the Food and Drugs Act during the year was 1,088. Of these 1,083 were taken in the ordinary way by the Sampling Officers from roundsmen, at wholesale dairies and at schools. One sample was submitted by a private purchaser and four were appeal-to-cow samples, i.e. samples obtained at farms after the milking of the cows had been carefully supervised by Sampling Officers.

Fat Deficiency.—Excluding appeal-to-cow samples, the number of samples containing less than the presumptive minimum of 3 per cent of fat fixed by the Sale of Milk Regulations was 43, or practically 4·0 per cent. In 1949 the corresponding figure was 4·6 per cent and over a period of years the proportion of such occurrences has been about 5 per cent. Two appeal-to-cow samples taken in connection with the larger deficiencies showed that at the morning milkings the cows were producing milk similarly low in fat.

Added Water.—In every case where the results of chemical analysis suggested the possibility of the presence of added water, the Hortvet freezing point test was applied. In 52 cases where the non-fatty solids fell below the presumptive minimum of 8·5 per cent this test indicated that the samples were naturally low in this constituent and had not been adulterated by the addition of water.

It is most gratifying to record that in only two instances was the presence of added water confirmed. These were formal samples purchased from a producer-retailer. Both were deficient in non-fatty solids to the extent of 5 per cent and their freezing points indicated that this was due to the presence of at least 5 per cent of added water. Evening and morning appeal-to-cow samples were procured. These proved to be of normal composition and to have normal freezing points, and the figures obtained fully confirmed the presence in the previous samples of added water to the extent indicated by their freezing points. Legal proceedings were instituted, and in view of a previous conviction for similar offences in 1947, fines amounting to £50 with £10 10s. costs were imposed.

Channel Islands Milk.—Channel Islands milk is defined in The Milk (Control and Maximum Prices) (Great Britain) Order, 1947, as milk (*a*) which is produced from cows of the Channel Islands breeds, and (*b*) which shows on analysis a butter-fat content of not less than 4 per cent, and (*c*) which the producer thereof sells by retail or in respect of which he receives a premium paid through the medium of a premium contract issued by a Milk Marketing Board. For such milk the public may be charged one penny per pint more than the maximum price for ordinary milk.

The Ministry of Food is responsible for the enforcement of this Order and it has requested that where a Food and Drugs Authority finds a sample of Channel Islands milk to contain less than 4·0 per cent but not less than 3·0 per cent of butter-fat, full particulars including the name and address of the vendor and of the producer should be referred to the Milk Division of the Ministry of Food who will consider what action should be taken.

During the year 71 samples of Channel Islands milk were examined, 10 of which were found to contain less than 4 per cent of fat, the lowest figure being 3·41 per cent. These were all morning milks and the Ministry of Food was informed accordingly.

Milk Bottle Hygiene.—A bottle of milk was submitted by a private purchaser who complained that it " contained bugs of some sort." These were identified as pupae (immature form) of a small fly, *Paraspinophora bergenstammi*, most of which were adhering to the side of the bottle. Instances of this fly laying eggs in milk bottles are comparatively rare; pupae of the fruit fly, *Drosophilia*, are much more common.

Contamination of milk bottles in this way is most probably due originally to failure to rinse them before putting them out for collection by the roundsman. The film of milk in the bottle attracts the fly, which lays its eggs in the bottle, the grubs hatch out and feed on the milk residue and then enter the pupal stage. In this stage the pupae usually adhere very firmly to the surface of the bottle and standard washing machinery may fail to remove them. The washing process may possibly kill the pupae, but even if they are rendered inert and harmless, their presence in a milk bottle is most objectionable. When a milk bottle has been emptied, it should be rinsed out two or three times with cold water before being put out for collection. On the other hand, dairymen must take such steps that are necessary to ensure the cleanliness of bottles before filling them with milk. The vendors, who were the bottlers of this milk, were interviewed and warned by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Average Composition of Milk Samples.—The average composition of all the milk samples examined in each month during the year 1950 and during the years 1929–50 inclusive, is given in the table below.

Monthly Variation in the Composition of Milk

Month	1950				1929–1950			
	No. of Samples	Fat per cent	Solids-not-fat per cent	Total Solids per cent	No. of Samples	Fat per cent	Solids not-fat per cent	Total Solids per cent
January ..	123	3·61	8·71	12·32	1,758	3·75	8·71	12·46
February ..	77	3·69	8·68	12·37	1,831	3·72	8·68	12·40
March ..	74	3·39	8·68	12·07	2,099	3·60	8·63	12·23
April ..	66	3·44	8·69	12·13	1,606	3·52	8·65	12·17
May ..	46	3·34	8·78	12·12	1,631	3·44	8·76	12·20
June ..	115	3·40	8·80	12·20	1,898	3·50	8·78	12·28
July ..	59	3·77	8·88	12·65	1,840	3·59	8·70	12·29
August ..	126	3·49	8·77	12·26	1,744	3·61	8·75	12·36
September ..	58	3·54	8·83	12·37	1,809	3·70	8·81	12·51
October ..	120	3·90	8·91	12·81	1,962	3·85	8·84	12·69
November ..	168	3·83	8·77	12·60	1,899	3.92	8·82	12·74
December ..	56	3·78	8·78	12·56	1,808	3·89	8·73	12·62
Whole period	1,088	3·62	8·77	12·39	21,885	3·68	8·74	12·42

It will be observed that the composition of the samples taken in 1950 follows the normal trend, apart from the rather high average fat content of those taken during July. This, however, is mainly due to the high fat content of a number of samples of Channel Islands milk taken during this month.

The table shows that the fat content of milk is at its lowest in the month of May and that it steadily increases until November, after which there is a gradual fall until the minimum is reached. The non-fatty solids are highest during the Autumn months, and in recent years it has been found that they are lowest in the early months of the year.

In the next table the average composition of the 71 samples of Channel Islands milk, for which the consumer pays one penny per pint more than for ordinary milk, is compared with that of the other milk samples.

Comparison of Channel Islands Milk with Ordinary Milk, 1950:

Variety	Number of Samples	Fat per cent	Non-fatty solids per cent	Total solids per cent
Channel Islands Milk ..	71	4·64	9·20	13·84
Other Milk Samples ..	1,017	3·55	8·74	12·29
All Milk Samples	1,088	3·62	8·77	12·39

In the last 30 years or so, very rapid advances have been made in the science of nutrition and among the outstanding points that have emerged are two highly important facts:

(1) Adequate and satisfactory nutrition is the foundation upon which the public health must rest.

(2) Milk is the country's most valuable single food.

During the war, therefore, because of its exceptional nutritive value, milk was accorded first place among the foods available for maintaining the national health and the Government was concerned to maintain and if possible to increase its production and to stimulate its consumption.

When, in spite of the many difficulties with which milk producers had to contend, this was successfully achieved, consideration was given to securing for the public cleaner and safer milk, and the policy of the Government in this matter was outlined in a Memorandum published in 1943 entitled " Measures to Improve the Quality of the Nation's Milk Supply." The programme laid down has been largely implemented by the legislation relating to milk that came into operation on 1st October, 1949, in which emphasis is laid on the production of Tuberculin Tested Milk on the one hand and effective heat-treatment on the other, and already much progress has been made in these directions.

These measures, however, are mainly concerned with what may be termed the negative aspect of milk quality, i.e., ensuring the absence from milk of undesirable features that are not required, but it is necessary that the equally important positive aspect of milk quality, viz. the chemical composition of milk—its fat and non-fatty solids content—is not neglected. Success in improving the quality of milk cannot be judged solely by the volume of clean and safe milk of good keeping quality, but by the volume of such milk and its percentage composition as revealed by chemical analysis, for milk is required for the nourishment of the community and it is its chemical composition that reflects its nutritional value.

In the following table the average composition of all the ordinary milk samples taken in Cardiff in each year since 1929 is set out, and the figures show that since the end of the year 1937 there has been a gradual decline in the compositional quality of the samples, in which both the fat and the non-fatty solids are concerned.

Average Composition of Ordinary Milk Samples, Cardiff, 1929–50:

Year	Number of samples		Fat per cent		Non-fatty solids per cent		Total solids per cent	
1929 ..	487	7,899	3·71	3·76	8·87	8·80	12·58	12·56
1930 ..	519		3·69		8·90		12·59	
1931 ..	600		3·79		8·78		12·57	
1932 ..	797		3·72		8·81		12·53	
1933 ..	987		3·72		8·78		12·50	
1934 ..	1083		3·78		8·80		12·58	
1935 ..	1097		3·81		8·83		12·64	
1936 ..	1148		3·77		8·74		12·51	
1937 ..	1181		3·81		8·75		12·56	
1938 ..	1157	7,532	3·67	3·65	8·74	8·72	12·41	12·37
1939 ..	1219		3·66		8·78		12·44	
1940 ..	1119		3·68		8·64		12·32	
1941 ..	992		3·61		8·67		12·28	
1942 ..	984		3·64		8·67		12·31	
1943 ..	1025		3·62		8·76		12·38	
1944 ..	1036		3·65		8·74		12·39	
1945 ..	949	6,341	3·59	3·59	8·64	8·69	12·23	12·28
1946 ..	1065		3·65		8·67		12·32	
1947 ..	1159		3·59		8·73		12·32	
1948 ..	1028		3·55		8·70		12·25	
1949 ..	1123		3·57		8·67		12·24	
1950 ..	1017		3·55		8·74		12·29	

That the results at present being obtained in Cardiff are not peculiar to the herds in South Wales and Monmouthshire, from which areas most of the milk coming into the City is obtained, is seen from the next table, in which figures are given for the composition of samples taken in recent years in the areas of some other Food and Drugs Authorities.

Composition of Milk Samples—Various Districts:

Area	Number of Samples	Fat per cent	Non-fatty solids per cent	Total solids per cent
Birmingham (1950)	2,817	3·62	8·70	12·32
Derbyshire (1949)	862	3·53	8·69	12·22
Durham County (1950) ..	1,034	3·68	8·65	12·33
Lancashire (1948–50) ..	15,095	3·67	8·65	12·32
Leicester City (1950)	1,805	3·49	8·65	12·14
Leicestershire (1949)	241	3·52	8·58	12·10
Liverpool (1950)	5,277	3·53	8·79	12·32
Staffordshire (1950)	3,250	3·62	8·68	12·30
Salford (1950)	1.200	3·51	8·75	12·26
Swansea (1943–50)	2,322	3·59	8·71	12·30

It is evident from these figures that a large proportion of the milk supply, including that of Cardiff, contains only about 12·3 per cent of total solids, whereas prior to the year 1938 the Cardiff supplies averaged almost 0·3 per cent more than this.

At first sight it might appear that this difference is of little significance, but the annual production of milk in the United Kingdom amounts to more than 1,500 million gallons, and an increase throughout the country of 0·3 per cent in the total solids content would mean for the community an extra 21,000 tons of valuable nutrients of 100 per cent digestibility, including over 5,500 tons of first-class protein.

Dairy research institutions and large dairy companies have also recorded that the chemical composition of milk has deteriorated slowly but steadily during the last 15–20 years, and extensive surveys of the causes of this decline made by the National Institute for Research in Dairying at Shinfield, have led to the conclusion that the main factors in order of importance are:

(1) breeding for quantity without regard for quality, and

(2) poor quality and inadequate quantity of winter feed during the war years.

The second of these causes is an inevitable consequence of the war, and doubtless it has been responsible for the low non-fatty solids found in recent years during the months of February, March and April. The gradual restoration of the feeding stuffs position will presumably eliminate this occurrence.

The first and much more important of these factors is undoubtedly connected with the increasing use of Friesian bulls, i.e. breeding for high yields, though provided the right strain of bull is used there is no reason why Friesian herds should not give rich milk. At the present time, however, there is little inducement, apart from personal pride and satisfaction, for a producer to pay any attention to the compositional quality of his milk. The Sale of Milk Regulations set up only *presumptive* limits of composition, and the law as interpreted by decisions of the High Court is that milk must be regarded as genuine if it is in the same condition as given by the cows, no matter how poor its composition may be, and except for Channel Islands and South Devon milk, producers are paid the same price per gallon whether the milk is of superior or inferior compositional quality.

As long as these circumstances exist the deterioration in the composition of milk which undoubtedly seems to have set in its likely to continue. To effect marked improvement two steps appear to be necessary.

(1) Payment of the producer by the Milk Marketing Board according to the chemical composition of the milk, e.g. on the basis of its total solids content, instead of on gallonage.

This is a logical method of payment—under normal circumstances almost everything we buy is priced according to quality—and it is also a fair method, because what the farmer has to pay for in feeding stuffs and pasture maintenance is not gallons of milk but lbs. of milk solids. Such a system of payment would do much to make farmers milk composition-minded, introduce a competitive spirit and provide an incentive for them to produce milk of high nutritional value.

(2) An absolute minimum standard of composition should be prescribed for milk instead of the present presumptive limits.

Although payment for milk on the basis of chemical composition would be an incentive to the farmer to improve its nutritional value, it would also be necessary to discourage production of milk of poor composition, for if a margin of profit can be secured by producing milk of lower grade, there will be some who are content to continue on the present lines. To make it an offence to sell milk below a prescribed standard, whether it is " as produced by the cows " or not, would be a strong deterrent to such producers.

An absolute minimum standard of composition would also safeguard the consumer's interests. The consumer who receives poor milk is not interested in the cause of its poorness. He pays the same price whether it is naturally poor, and therefore genuine or whether it has been rendered equally poor by adulteration of milk of good quality. In either case he is prejudiced.

Such a standard could not be enforced immediately; a reasonable period would have to be allowed for farmers to up-grade their herds, and during this time every assistance should be given to them by the Ministry of Agriculture Advisory Service and other suitable authorities to meet the prescribed standards.

If these steps are taken I am certain we should soon see a marked improvement in the chemical composition, and therefore in the nutritional value of this important commodity. We should aim at providing the ordinary consumer with milk containing an average of 4 per cent of fat and 9 per cent of non-fatty solids, obtained from T.T. herds, efficiently pasteurised and of good keeping quality.

Articles other than Milk

Forty-two, or 10·4 per cent of the articles other than milk were unsatisfactory. Particulars of these samples are given below.

Unsatisfactory Samples of Articles other than Milk:

Article	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity
Beer	Contained 3·4 parts of lead per million.
Beer, Sediment in	Contained several fly maggots and pieces of disintegrated cockroach.
Beer and Stout Mixture ..	Contained several disintegrated cockroaches, flies, fly maggots and eggs, together with a considerable amount of structureless organic matter and numerous siliceous particles.
Blackcurrant Juice	Consisted of blackcurrant cordial. Labelling irregularity.
Boric Ointment, B.P.	Prepared with a hydrous ointment base instead of with paraffin ointment.
Butter	Contained 16·3 per cent of water (maximum limit = 16 per cent).
Cake Flour, Sweetened ..	Contained only 16·8 per cent of sugar instead of at least 30 per cent.
Cheese, Processed Gruyere ..	Contained a small excess of water and was slightly deficient in fat when compared with the limits recommended by the Food Standards Committee.
Cherries, Canned	The sample had a most objectionable odour and taste due to the presence of sulphuretted hydrogen.
Cider (2 samples)	Contained 1·2 and 4·0 parts of lead per million respectively.

Article	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity
Cooking Fat	Rancid (oxidative rancidity) and contained 2·9 per cent of free fatty acids.
Crystallised Pineapple Pieces (2 samples)	Contained 500 and 560 parts of sulphur dioxide per million respectively (maximum limit = 100 parts per million).
Crystallised Pineapple Rings (2 samples)	Contained 600 and 1,200 parts of sulphur dioxide per million respectively (maximum limit = 100 parts per million).
Dripping, Pork	Rancid (oxidative rancidity). Unsuitable for use.
Flour	Infested with larvae of the flour moth, *Ephestia Kühniella.*
Glacé Fruit	Contained 600 parts of sulphur dioxide per million (maximum limit for glacé fruit = 100 parts per million).
Herring Roes, Canned ..	Contained 5 grains of tin per lb.
Ice-cream (2 samples) ..	Contained only 1·8 and 2·2 per cent of fat respectively.
Ice Lolly	Contaminated with copper to the extent of 95 parts per million.
Milk, Condensed (2 samples)	Had a strong cheesey smell and were very brown in colour due to caramelisation of the sugar.
Milk, Condensed	Curdled. Acidity as lactic acid = 3 per cent
Milk, Dried (3 samples) ..	The protein had become denatured and the powder could not properly be reconstituted with water.
Orange Squash (2 samples) ..	Contained both sulphur dioxide and benzoic acid preservatives, contrary to the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations.
Potato Crisps	Not labelled in accordance with the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order.
Potato Crisps (2 samples) ..	The fat in the crisps was rancid (strong oxidative rancidity).
Pudding Mixture	Heavily infested with mites. Unfit for human consumption.
Salad Dressing	Rancid, curdled and discoloured. Unfit for use.
Vinegar (3 samples)	Deficient in acetic acid to the extent of 15 per cent, 15 per cent and 60 per cent respectively.
Vinegar (3 samples)	Infested with vinegar eels.

Beer and Cider.—Before the second world war an investigation was commenced with a view to eliminating lead pipes from public houses in the city wherever these were being used. With the willing co-operation of the owners or licensees of the premises, great progress was made, but soon after the outbreak of war in 1939 this work had to be discontinued because of the difficulty of obtaining monel metal and stainless steel pipes to replace the lead pipes.

During the year under review this work was resumed and also extended to clubs, thirteen samples of beer and four of cider being submitted for examination for the presence of lead.

Lead is one of the most toxic of the trace elements that may occur in food. Its effects are cumulative in that repeated doses, each of which is far too small to produce any appreciable effect on health, may in course of time cause serious illness. In general, lead is more readily absorbed from liquids than from solid foods, and for domestic water supplies the view is widely held that 0·3 part per million is safe, 0·5 part per million the maximum permissible amount and 0·7 part per million on the dangerous side. Statutory limits for lead in beer and cider have not yet been prescribed, but as it is likely that any lead in them is absorbed as readily as from water, and in view of the large quantities of these beverages that are sometimes consumed, certainly no higher allowances should be countenanced for such liquids than those accepted by most authorities for drinking water.

One of the samples of beer was found to be very heavily contaminated. It had been obtained on a Monday morning shortly after opening time and contained 3·4 parts of lead per million. The lead content of ten other samples ranged from 0·2 to 0·5 parts per million, but the other two contained no detectable amount of this metal.

All these samples had been drawn from pumps connected to lead pipes, though with the samples in which no lead was found only short lengths of lead piping were used.

The four samples of cider were obtained from one house. The first sample submitted was obtained in the normal way on a Monday morning shortly after opening time and contained the very high proportion of 4·0 parts of lead per million, whilst a subsequent sample obtained after mid-day contained 1·2 parts per million of this metal. The other samples were procured after the lead pipes had been replaced by plastic piping, though a short length of a metal pipe was still inserted in the barrel. The lead content of each of these two samples was 0·2 parts per million.

When reporting upon these samples of beer and cider, attention was drawn to the following extract from the Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health for the year 1932:

> " The practice of allowing cider and beer to come into contact with lead is reprehensible. Unavoidable sources of lead in foods and drinks are sufficiently numerous without being multiplied unnecessarily. Injury to health from traces of lead does not necessarily begin only with obvious symptoms of lead colic. There may be, and probably are, lesser degrees of lead poisoning manifested only in generally impaired health and vitality, and not obviously attributable to any definite cause."

I suggested therefore that the owners of all these premises should be persuaded to replace all lead pipes and fitments that came into contact with the beer, and I was eventually informed by the Chief Sanitary Inspector that this was done in every case, stainless steel pipes generally being installed.

The samples comprising sediment in a bottle of beer and a glass of beer and stout mixture that contained disintegrated cockroaches and other objectionable matter were submitted by a private purchaser. As legal proceedings may possibly be taken in respect of these samples the only comment I can make is that there could be no complaint of lack of " body " in these articles!

Boric Ointment.—A sample labelled " Refined Boric Ointment, B.P." had been prepared with a hydrous ointment base whereas the British Pharmacopoeia, 1948, directs that boric acid ointment shall be prepared with paraffin ointment. The use of a hydrous ointment base for this article was permitted for a short time during the war but it did not prove to be very satisfactory owing to the separation of water and the use of paraffin ointment was again required from 1st February, 1945. The attention of the retailer and the wholesalers was drawn to this and they withdrew the remainder of the stock of this article from sale.

Sweetened Cake Mixture.—Standards for the sugar content of sweetened flour mixtures have not been prescribed either under the Food and Drugs Act or by a Food Standards Order, but during the war licences to manufacture such products under the Manufactured and Pre-packed Foods Order were only granted by the Ministry of Food on the condition that their sugar content did not fall below stipulated amounts which varied from 40 per cent for sweetened sponge mixtures to 5 per cent for sweetened scone mixtures, and for ordinary sweetened cake mixtures was 30 per cent. This Order was revoked in August, 1949, but these minimum limits for the sugar content of such articles were incorporated in the " Codes of Practice " set out in the Ministry of Food Report entitled " The Advertising, Labelling and Composition of Food " which was published in October, 1949. These Codes of Practice have not the force of law, but they were adopted by the Ministry after consultation with the trade and they have done much to protect the consumer from being misled without subjecting manufacturers to rigid detailed legislation.

An informal sample labelled " Sweetened Cake Flour " contained only 16·8 per cent of sugar and it was therefore deficient of 44 per cent of the amount prescribed in the Codes of Practice agreed between the Ministry of Food and the trade. The manufacturers were warned, and a subsequent formal sample of a similar product manufactured by the same firm was found to contain almost 30 per cent of sugar.

Processed Cheese.—Up to the present time legal standards for processed cheese have not been made, but in 1949 the Food Standards Committee of the Ministry of Food recommended that processed Gruyere cheese should be required to contain not more than 45 per cent of moisture, and not less than 45 per cent of butter-fat in the dry matter of the cheese. One sample of this variety of cheese made in Italy contained 47·3 per cent of water and only 42 per cent of butter-fat in the dry matter and it was therefore classified as unsatisfactory.

Canned Cherries.—A sample of canned cherries in syrup, also from Italy, had a most objectionable odour and taste due to the presence of sulphuretted hydrogen. It was unfit for retail sale and having regard to the numerous complaints received in respect of this particular brand the rest of the stock was condemned and destroyed. Since this sample also contained sulphur dioxide preservative it is highly probable that the sulphuretted hydrogen was formed by action of some of the sulphur dioxide on the tin plate.

Crystallised and Glacé Fruits.—Under the Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations, crystallised and glacé fruits may contain sulphur dioxide as a preservative but the amount present in these articles must not exceed 100 parts per million.

An informal sample of crystallised pineapple pieces contained 560 parts of sulphur dioxide per million and another of crystallised pineapple rings contained 1,200 parts per million. Formal samples of these articles were then submitted and these contained 500 and 600 parts of sulphur dioxide per million respectively. Legal proceedings were instituted against the wholesaler who brought in the importers of these articles. The Stipendiary Magistrate found the cases proved but treated them as one offence. The wholesalers were acquitted and the importers were granted an absolute discharge on payment of 55 guineas costs.

A sample of mixed glacé fruit also contained 600 parts of sulphur dioxide per million. Proceedings were taken against the wholesaler and again the importers were brought before the Court. Glacé fruit is generally prepared from immature fresh fruit but the sample appeared to have been made from dried fruit. For this reason I considered that the article was glacé fruit of inferior quality, but in view of the possibility of the defence maintaining that because it was made from dried fruit it did not come within the category of glacé fruit despite the description " glacé fruit " on the box, a summons was issued under S.3 of the Food and Drugs Act for the sale of an article " not of the nature demanded by the purchaser " as well as under the Preservatives Regulations.

After a long hearing the Stipendiary concluded that the article did not come within the category of glacé fruit and he dismissed the information under the Preservatives Regulations. Accordingly, he found that the article was not of the nature demanded by the purchaser. On this summons the wholesalers were acquitted and the importers were granted an absolute discharge upon payment of 20 guineas costs.

Ice-cream.—Up to the end of the year under review there was no legislation regulating the composition of ice-cream. During the year 1950, 57 samples of this popular commodity were examined, and in the following table the results of their analysis are summarised and compared with the results for the previous three years.

Composition of Ice-cream Samples, 1947–1950:

	Minimum per cent	Maximum per cent	Average per cent
1947—17 Samples:—			
Fat	0·1	11·5	3·3
Total solids	18·3	35·2	25·3
1948—43 Samples:—			
Fat	0·25	9·2	4·4
Total solids	14·0	35·0	26·5
1949—49 Samples:—			
Fat	3·4	13·2	7·9
Total solids	22·7	37·4	30·5
1950—57 Samples:—			
Fat	1·8	14·5	9·4
Total solids	23·3	47·7	34·8

It will be observed that there was an appreciable improvement in the average composition over that for the year 1949 which in turn was a marked improvement over the two previous years, and this result reflects a considerable improvement in the supply of ingredients.

The arrangement whereby the Ministry of Food allots additional supplies of sugar, and in certain cases, of fats, to manufacturers who have signed an undertaking that their ice-cream would have a minimum fat content of 2·5 per cent continued throughout the year. Particulars relating to two samples that contained only 1·8 and 2·2 per cent of fat respectively were forwarded to the Ministry of Food.

In July, 1950, the Minister of Food authorised the publication of a recommendation of the Food Standards Committee that in view of improvement in the supply of fats and milk powder, an interim standard of 5 per cent fat, 10 per cent sugar and 7½ per cent milk solids other than fat should be established for ice-cream, and during 1951 this recommendation has been implemented. While the Committee were agreed that this is the highest standard that can be introduced in present circumstances, they considered that it should be progressively improved as supplies of ingredients become more plentiful. Moreover, the Committee considered that in the long term the description " ice-cream " should be restricted to a dairy preparation having a high proportion of milk solids.

Ice Lolly.—A purchaser complained to the Health Department that he and members of his family were ill soon after eating ice lollies, and a sample was obtained from the same shop for analysis. It proved to contain 95 parts of copper per million, but no significant quantities of other metals were found. This proportion of copper is very excessive and the sample had a strong metallic taste. The Medical Officer of Health communicated with the Medical Officer of Health of the town where this article was manufactured, and upon investigation it was found that the plating had become " worn " on certain utensils, thus exposing the basic copper. These utensils were immediately withdrawn from use, and subsequent samples procured and analysed by this Authority were reported to be satisfactory.

Vinegar.—An informal sample of vinegar, taken in consequence of a complaint by a shopkeeper who had purchased this article from a street vendor, proved to be artificial vinegar which was deficient in acetic acid to the extent of 60 per cent. Before this street vendor could be traced he had ceased trading.

Two samples of vinegar from another street vendor consisted of artificial vinegar and each was deficient in acetic acid to the extent of 15 per cent. The vendor was summoned in respect of these deficiencies. In view of his family circumstances these cases were not pressed and he was conditionally discharged upon payment of £2 2s. as advocate's fee.

Three samples of malt vinegar from one source were heavily infested with vinegar eels. The affected stock was destroyed and replaced by the manufacturer.

Metallic Contamination.—In addition to the samples of ice lolly and beer, many samples including all canned foods were examined for metallic contamination. A sample of canned herring roes contained 5 grains of tin per lb., a proportion that is much in excess of the widely adopted maximum for tin in canned foods of 2 grains per lb., and the stock was condmned. With this exception no excessive contamination was found. Two samples of curry powder each contained 4 parts of lead per million, which is well below the limit of 10 parts per million now prescribed by the Food Standards (Curry Powder) Order. In no case did the arsenic content of any of the many samples examined exceed the limits recommended in 1901 by the Royal Commission on Arsenical Poisoning.

Other Articles.—Except for one contravention of the Preservatives in Food Regulations (Orange Squash) and one labelling irregularity (Blackcurrant Juice), the rest of the samples reported upon adversely were unsatisfactory because of deterioration. The dried milks that could not properly be reconstituted with water because the protein had become denatured were received from one of the public health clinics and the remainder of this particular consignment was withdrawn from sale. The other articles were dealt with by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES

Sterilised Milk.—Ninety-six samples of sterilised milk were examined for compliance with the " Turbidity Test " prescribed by the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949. One sample failed to satisfy this test thus indicating insufficient heat treatment. The Food and Drugs Authority for the area where this milk was processed was informed of this result.

Cardiff Port Health Authority.—Fifty-four samples of imported foodstuffs were submitted under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, only two of which call for comment.

A sample of tomato purée from Italy contained 170 parts of copper per million parts of dry solids whereas the limit for copper in this product adopted by Port Medical Officers of Health is 100 parts per million parts of dry solids.

In the case of a sample of canned brawn, the meat in contact with the sides of the can showed considerable discolouration in places, doubtless due to action of natural sulphur compounds in the product of the tin plating, but thin layers of the discoloured meat did not contain an excessive proportion of tin. It was considered that if this product was placed on the retail market complaints were likely to arise and might result in considerable waste of food. It was therefore suggested that it be disposed of in such a way that the discoloured portions could be cut off and rejected and the rest of the meat made available for human consumption.

With these exceptions these samples of imported foods were satisfactory.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs.—Eight samples of fertilisers and sixteen of feeding stuffs were submitted under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

Apart from minor deviations from the guaranteed figures that were unlikely to be to the prejudice of the purchaser, three samples were unsatisfactory. Particulars of these are given below:

	Guaranteed per cent	*Range allowed per cent*	*Found per cent*
No. 449—*Layers' Mash:*—			
Albuminoids (Protein) ..	16·0	14·4—17·6	13·6
No. 454—*Balancer Meal:*—			
Oil	4·0	3·6—4·4	5·5
Albuminoids (Protein) ..	18·5	16·6—20·4	14·9
Fibre	8·0	7·0—9·0	6·5
No. 462—*Bone Meal:*—			
Nitrogen	4·1	3·6—4·6	4·7
Phosphoric acid (P_2O_5) ..	22·8	20·8—24·8	19·3

These matters were dealt with by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Public Health Department.—The samples examined for the Public Health Department consisted of human milk (98), D.D.T. solutions (3), boiled potatoes and cooked rabbit.

The surface of the potatoes was deep red in colour and microscopical examination showed that they had been contaminated by flies and numerous bacteria were present. A portion of the potatoes was therefore submitted to the M.R.C. Public Health Laboratories and the red colour was found to be of bacterial origin and was due to *Chromobacterium prodigiosum.* It was evident therefore that the potatoes had been contaminated after being cooked and it appeared highly probable that this was caused by flies.

The sample of cooked rabbit was examined at length for poisonous substances with negative results.

City Surveyor's Department.—Forty samples were submitted by the City Surveyor for examination and report. They comprised the following articles: water (24), soil (11), cement render, black mortar (3) and scum.

The samples of soil and ten of the samples of water were taken in connection with the Llanrumney Trunk Sewer scheme. The results of analysis of these samples indicated that in certain areas special precautions would have to be taken to avoid sulphate attack on the concrete pipes.

Twelve other samples of water were in connection with the pollution and silting up of the River Taff, and two were submitted in order to ascertain whether they were suitable for use for making concrete.

The scum, which was removed from the River Taff contained 48 per cent of fine grey solid matter which had the characters of ash from pulverised fuel.

City Police.—A sample of motor spirit submitted by the police proved to be commercial petrol.

Other Samples.—Thirteen samples, comprising beer (3), blood, hair and urine (2), sweetened fat, white fondant (2) and water (3), from miscellaneous sources, were analysed and reported upon.

XII—METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

The geographical position of the Meteorological Station, which is situated at Penylan, Cardiff, is Latitude 51° 30′N., Longitude 3° 10′W., and the height of the Station above mean sea level is 203 feet. Observations were made daily at 9.0 a.m. Summaries of the observations made during 1950 are given in the following tables:—

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE AND RELATIVE HUMIDITY

Month	Attached Thermometer (Mean)	Mean Barometric Pressure		Hygrometer		
		Uncorrected	Reduced to Mean Sea Level. and Temp. 32°F.	Dry Bulb (Mean)	Wet Bulb (Mean)	Mean Relative Humidity
	°F.	Inches	Inches	°F.	°F.	%
January	41	29·938	30·146	39·7	38·6	91
February	43	29·532	29·736	42·5	41·8	94
March	46	29·901	30·094	45·8	43·5	83
April	46	29·629	29·819	48·1	44·1	73
May	52	29·858	29·861	53·2	49·0	73
June	61	29·859	30·002	61·7	56·9	78
July	61	29·770	29·913	61·0	57·2	77
August	61	29·697	29·840	60·9	57·4	79
September	53	29·700	29·866	55·7	53·2	83
October	52	29·852	30·026	49·6	48·2	90
November	47	29·540	29·728	43·5	41·7	86
December	37	29·585	29·806	35·4	34·2	87
	50	29·738	29·903	49·9	47·2	83

TEMPERATURE

Month	Absolute Maximum	Absolute Minimum	Mean of Maximum	Mean of Minimum	Mean Temperature	Difference from Average (61 years)
	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.
January	53	24	45	36	40·5	+0·5
February	59	28	49	37	43·0	+2·6
March	60	33	54	40	47·0	+4·0
April	64	31	54	41	47·5	+0·5
May	74	38	61	46	53·5	+0·8
June	87	44	69	54	61·5	+3·7
July	74	46	67	54	60·5	—0·3
August	73	48	67	54	60·5	—0·2
September	68	42	62	50	56·0	—0·9
October	69	31	56	45	50·5	—0·2
November	55	29	49	39	44·0	—0·7
December	50	25	40	32	36·0	—5·2
	87	24	56·0	44·0	50·0	+0·4

TERRESTRIAL RADIATION, UNDERGROUND TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE

Month	Underground Temperature (Mean) 1 ft.	Underground Temperature (Mean) 4 ft.	Bright Sunshine Total Duration	Bright Sunshine Difference from Average (42 years)
	°F.	°F	Hours	Hours
January	42·5	47·7	39·8	—12·74
February	42·0	45·1	44·7	—29·37
March	45·0	46·1	112·7	— 8·12
April	47·3	48·1	166·0	+ 0·06
May	53·1	50·4	202·6	— 0·62
June	60·0	54·6	251·4	+35·48
July	62·5	57·5	195·3	— 1·90
August	62·2	59·7	197·8	+12·06
September	58·2	58·6	125·9	—20·24
October	52·7	55·9	92·1	—12·58
November	44·5	51·1	73·5	+ 9·56
December	38·3	46·4	66·5	+18·39
	50·7	51·8	1,568·3*	—10·2

* =34·7% of possible duration and a daily average of 4·3 hours.

RAINFALL

Month	Total	Difference from Average (61 years)	Greatest Fall in 24 hours* Amount	Greatest Fall in 24 hours* Day	Number of Rain-days (0·01 inch or more)
	Inches	Inches	Inches		
January	1·36	—2·80	0·40	30th	12
February	6·97	+4·08	0·79	12th	19
March	2·18	—0·67	0·35	16th	13
April	2·68	+0·05	0·81	17th	23
May	2·10	—0·61	0·35	21st	11
June	1·29	—1·29	0·44	22nd	11
July	5·17	+2·13	1·23	22nd	19
August	8·68	+4·74	1·16	23rd	23
September	6·75	+3·58	0·92	6th	26
October	1·78	—2·96	0·29	30th	16
November	6·52	+2·54	0·98	20th	21
December	2·41	—2·11	0·39	9th	12
	47·89	+6·68	1·23 ins. on 22nd July		206

* 24 hours ended 9.0 a.m. (G.M.T.) next day.

XIII—MISCELLANY

Disinfection,—Disinfection was carried out at 710 houses during the year, and 8,012 articles of bedding, clothing, etc., were removed to and disinfected at the Disinfecting Station; 351 infected articles were destroyed by arrangement with or at the request of owners.

Cleansing Station.—The total number of baths for scabies, pediculosis, etc., undertaken at the Cleansing Station was 18. For particulars of baths given at the Cleansing Station, St. David's Hospital, see page 98.

Public Mortuary.—one hundred and three bodies (76 males, 27 females) were taken to the Public Mortuary and 55 post-mortem examinations were performed there.

National Assistance Act, 1948: Section 47.—No orders were made during the year.

PORT HEALTH SERVICE

The Cardiff Port Sanitary (now Health) Authority was constituted by provisional order of the Local Government Board (now Ministry of Health) in 1882, becoming permanently constituted with extended limits of jurisdiction in 1894. The limits of the Port Health District extend from Sully Island to the Rumney River, the Authority having jurisdiction over all waters, docks, harbours and vessels within the said limits.

The Port Health Authority is invested with all the functions, rights and liabilities of an Urban Sanitary Authority under certain sections of the Public Health Acts, so far as they are applicable to waters, vessels, persons, goods or things on, or landed from, any vessel within the said jurisdiction.

I—SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT

The number and tonnage of vessels entering the port (which includes Penarth) inspected by officers of the Port Health Authority during 1950 are set out below:—

(Ministry of Health Table A.)

	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected by		Number reported defective	Number of Vessels on which defects were remedied	Number of Vessels on which defects were found and reported to Ministry of Transport Surveyors	Number of Vessels reported as having or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board
			Medical Officer	Sanitary Inspector				
From Foreign:								
Steamers ..	465	772,735	56	403	129	106	1	3
Motor ..	211	272,684	20	161	27	18	—	—
Sailing ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fishing ..	12	1,855	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Foreign	688	1,047,274	76	564	156	124	1	3
Coastwise:								
Steamers ..	1,096	670,188	1	404	125	111	2	1
Motor ..	534	245,145	1	179	35	22	1	—
Sailing ..	174	30,172	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fishing ..	219	26,314	1	64	19	17	—	—
Total Coastwise	2,023	971,819	3	647	179	150	3	1
Total Foreign and Coastwise	2,711	2,019,093	79	1,211	335	274	4	4

The following table shows the number of vessels entering the port which were dealt with by the department each month during 1950:—

Month	From Foreign	Coastwise	Total
January	59	145	204
February	46	180	226
March	60	183	243
April	54	175	229
May	57	213	270
June	56	184	240
July	72	171	243
August	43	116	159
September	50	186	236
October	65	161	226
November	55	155	210
December	71	154	225
Total	688	2,023	2,711

The nationalities of the several types of vessels entering the port which were dealt with by the department during 1950 are shown in the following table:—

Nationality	Steam	Motor	Sailing	Total
Argentine	—	1	—	1
Belgian	6	3	—	9
Brazilian	—	1	—	1
British	1,504	581	172	2,257
Danish	24	2	—	26
Dutch	7	109	—	116
Finnish	8	1	2	11
French	28	1	—	29
German	3	1	—	4
Greek	5	—	—	5
Honduras	1	—	—	1
Indian	4	—	—	4
Irish	2	2	—	4
Italian	14	—	—	14
Norwegian	29	13	—	42
Panamanian	24	—	—	24
Polish	1	—	—	1
Portuguese	12	6	—	18
Russian	6	—	—	6
South African	3	—	—	3
Spanish	35	7	—	42
Swedish	63	23	—	86
Uruguayan	—	1	—	1
Yugo-Slav	6	—	—	6
Total	1,785	752	174	2,711

II—CHARACTER OF TRADE

Passenger Traffic.—The passenger traffic at the port is relatively small and casual and cannot be classified in the form prescribed by the Ministry of Health (Table B). The numbers of inward and outward passengers, all of whom travelled by cargo vessels, were 148 and 49 respectively.

Cargo Traffic.—The principal imports during the year were iron ore, timber, pitwood, fruit, and provisions, brought from Spain, France, Italy, Portugal, Norway, the Baltic Ports, United States of America, Canada, and North and West Africa. The principal exports were coal, tinplate, heavy iron and steel goods, and general merchandise.

III—WATER SUPPLY

The water supply for the port and shipping is derived entirely from the Cardiff Corporation supply by means of hydrants installed at convenient points.

During the year 46 samples of drinking water from ships were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination, the results being as follows:—

Satisfactory	41
Of moderate purity	—
Of doubtful purity	—
Contaminated	5
Total	46

Notices were served on the masters of the five vessels having contaminated water on board, and in each instance the tanks were emptied, cleansed and refilled at this port.

IV—PORT HEALTH REGULATIONS, 1933 and 1945

Before pratique is granted, the master of a foreign-going vessel arriving from a foreign port is required to ascertain the state of health of all persons on board and must fill in and sign a Declaration of Health on the prescribed form. When completed the Declaration is handed to the Customs Officer or Officer of the Port Health Authority, whoever is the first to board the vessel.

Arrangements have been made whereby signed Declarations of Health, which have been tendered to Customs Officers, are collected from the Waterguard Offices by the Port Health Inspectors who visit the respective vessels as soon as possible after arrival.

Declaration of Health forms are issued to masters by Customs Officers, Port Health Officers, and Pilots of foreign-going vessels.

Cardiff now being an approved port for the receiving of wireless messages, the master of a foreign-going vessel fitted with wireless transmitting apparatus, requiring the services of the Medical Officer, must inform the Port Health Authority by wireless message of particulars and the probable time of arrival, in order to prevent any unnecessary delay in boarding the vessel. The message must reach the Medical Officer not more than twelve and not less than four hours before the arrival of the vessel.

All vessels reporting sickness and vessels arriving from " infected " or " suspected " ports are boarded on arrival by the Medical Officer and Chief Port Sanitary Inspector or one of his assistants. Duty after official hours is covered by a rota system.

A berth in the Queen Alexandra Dock has been designated as a mooring station within the docks and a position near the Flat Holm Island in the Bristol Channel has been designated as a mooring station outside the docks. These berths have been designated for the isolation of vessels, crews and passengers should major infectious disease exist on board.

Motor ambulances are available at any time during the day or night for the purpose of removing infectious cases to hospital.

Accommodation is provided at the Port Health Offices for the purpose of medical examinations. The cleansing of persons and disinfection of bedding, clothing and effects are carried out at the Cleansing and Disinfecting Station belonging to the City Council. Cleansing and disinfection of ships are done under the supervision of officers of the Authority.

Examinations of rats for the detection of plague, of swabs for diphtheria, and of other specimens for the diagnosis of disease are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory.

The diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases are undertaken at a treatment centre at the Royal Hamadryad General and Seamen's Hospital. Leaflets printed in various languages relating to the facilities for treatment are distributed by officers of the Port Health Authority.

Cases of Infectious Disease landed from Vessels.—The following table shows the nature of 4 cases of notifiable infectious disease landed from vessels during the year:—

(Ministry of Health Table C.)

Disease	Number of Cases during 1950		Number of Vessels concerned	Average Number of Cases for previous five years
	Passengers	Crew		
Dysentery	—	1	1	0·6
Malaria	—	1	1	3·2
Pneumonia	—	2	2	1·4

The cases referred to in the foregoing table were dealt with as follows:—

Disease	Admitted to Royal Hamadryad General and Seamen's Hospital	Admitted to Cardiff Royal Infirmary	Treated aboard Ship
Dysentery	1	—	—
Malaria	1	—	—
Pneumonia	—	1	1

Other Cases of Infectious Disease.—Four cases of infectious disease, which were dealt with by the port health officers, were found to fall properly within the province of urban administration, and were referred to the district to which they belonged, as follows:—

Disease	Cardiff	Barry	Total
Measles	2	—	2
Tuberculosis	2	—	2
Total	4	—	4

Cases of Infectious Disease occurring on Vessels during the Voyage but disposed of prior to Arrival:—

(Ministry of Health Table D.)

No cases of infectious disease occurred during the voyage on vessels arriving at the port during the year.

Cleansing and Disinfestation.—Six seamen discovered to be suffering from scabies were treated at the Seamen's Baths belonging to the Cardiff Corporation, their clothing also being disinfected. Four vessels were found to be infested with bed-bugs and notices were served upon the masters requiring them to take all necessary steps to eradicate the insects, the beds infested with vermin being subsequently destroyed.

Venereal Diseases.—The numbers of cases of venereal disease dealt with at the special treatment centre for seamen at the Royal Hamadryad General and Seamen's Hospital during the year were as follows:—

Persons attending at the Centre for the First Time					Total Attendances
Year	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Non-Venereal and Other Conditions	Total	
1950	98	205	162	465	3,354

Sixteen cases of venereal disease came to the knowledge of officers of the Authority during the year and were recommended for treatment at the centre.

Psittacosis.—Seven parrots were dealt with under the Parrots (Prohibition of Import) Regulations, 1930, with the object of preventing the introduction of psittacosis.

V—MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS

Fumigation of vessels by sulphur dioxide or hydrocyanic acid gas was carried out by private contractors under the supervision of officers of the Port Health Authority in 20 instances. The number of rats destroyed by fumigation was 75 (an average of 4 per vessel), of which 22 were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination for the detection of plague.

The numbers of deratisation certificates and deratisation exemption certificates issued during the year were 20 and 113 respectively, a total of 133. The fees received by the Port Health Authority in respect of these certificates amounted to £432 4s.

A rat-catcher is employed on vessels from plague-infected ports, and on all grain-laden vessels arriving at the port, also in warehouses and other premises in the vicinity of the docks. By this means 93 rats were caught, 31 of which were examined for plague.

In order to prevent the passage of rats from ships to the shore, the use of rat-guards on mooring ropes is insisted upon, and gangways are raised at night-time whenever possible. Advice regarding the rat-proofing of vessels is given to masters and other officers of ships.

Systematic visits are paid by inspectors to quays, wharves and warehouses in the vicinity of the docks, and owners and occupiers are advised as to the best means of eradicating rodents. In most instances warehouses are reasonably rat-proof, possessing concrete floors and sliding, close-fitting doors. The importance of rendering all buildings near the docks rat-proof is constantly emphasised on owners and occupiers by the Inspectors.

Extensive baiting around the docks is undertaken systematically by the dock owners and by owners and occupiers of premises in the vicinity of the docks under the supervision of officers of the department. During the year rat-catchers employed by the dock owners laid 4,920 poison bait points—each weighing six ounces, a total of 29,520 ounces, of which 1,028 ounces were consumed, and 334 rats and 35 mice were found dead, the estimated total number of rats destroyed being 2,559. The number of poison baits laid by owners and occupiers of other premises in the vicinity of the docks amounted to 4,957, and 1,015 rats and 55 mice were found dead. A total of 1,349 rats and 90 mice were found dead as a result of these measures.

The following table shows the numbers of deratisation and deratisation exemption certificates issued in each of the past ten years:—

Year	Deratisation Certificates		Deratisation Exemption Certificates		Total
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
1941	41	27	109	73	150
1942	47	35	86	65	133
1943	50	42	70	58	120
1944	57	44	73	56	130
1945	65	39	101	61	166
1946	52	35	97	65	149
1947	27	21	101	79	128
1948	38	20	150	80	188
1949	35	22	121	78	156
1950	20	15	113	85	133

The number of fumigations of vessels, the total number of dead rats found after fumigation, and the average number of dead rats found per vessel during each of the years 1941-1950 are set out below:—

Year	Number of Fumigations of Vessels	Total Number of rats found dead after Fumigation	Average number of dead Rats found per Vessel
1941	41	380	9·27
1942	47	769	16·36
1943	50	508	10·16
1944	57	595	10·44
1945	65	716	11·02
1946	52	729	14·02
1947	27	345	12·78
1948	38	339	8·92
1949	35	261	7·46
1950	20	75	3·75

RATS DESTROYED DURING 1950

(Ministry of Health—Table E.)

(a) Vessels

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total in Year
Number of Rats—													
Black	1	14	25	—	17	14	3	27	—	23	3	—	127
Brown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Species not recorded ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Examined	1	2	—	—	10	5	1	6	—	6	2	—	33
Infected with Plague ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Ministry of Health—Table F.)

(b) Docks, Quays, Wharves and Warehouses

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total in Year
Number of Rats—													
Black	1	3	—	1	3	6	3	—	12	4	1	4	38
Brown	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Species not recorded ..	118	104	121	127	112	103	148	110	120	120	84	82	1,349
Examined	—	1	—	3	2	2	2	—	5	2	1	2	20
Infected with Plague ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Ministry of Health Table G.)

Measures of Rat Destruction on Plague " Infected " or " Suspected " Vessels or Vessels from Plague-Infected Ports arriving in the Port during the Year.

Total Number of such Vessels arriving 1	Number of such Vessels fumigated by $S.O_2$ 2	Number of Rats killed 3	Number of such Vessels fumigated by HCN 4	Number of Rats killed 5	Number of such Vessels on which trapping, poisoning, etc., were employed 6	Number of Rats killed 7	Number of such Vessels on which measures of Rat destruction were not carried out 8
62	—	—	3	21	14*	16	47

* Two of these were also fumigated by HCN.

(Ministry of Health Table H.)

Deratisation Certificates and Deratisation Exemption Certificates Issued during the Year.

NETT TONNAGE 1	Number of Ships 2	Number of Deratisation Certificates Issued					Number of Deratisation Exemption Certificates Issued 8	Total Certificates Issued 9
		After fumigation with			After Trapping, Poisoning, etc. 6	Total 7		
		HCN 3	Sulphur 4	HCN & Sulphur 5				
Ships up to 300 tons	20	1	—	—	—	1	19	20
,, from 301 tons to 1,000 tons ..	21	—	—	—	—	—	21	21
,, from 1,101 tons to 3,000 tons ..	34	7	1	—	—	8	26	34
,, from 3,001 tons to 10,000 tons ..	58	11	—	—	—	11	47	58
,, over 10,000 tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	133	19	1	—	—	20	113	133

HYGIENE OF CREW SPACES, ETC.

During the year 2,711 vessels, with a total tonnage of 2,019,093, arrived at the port. The number of persons in the crews carried by these vessels was 40,258. Inspectors made 4,419 inspections and re-inspections of ships in dock, and 335 orders were given to masters and others in connection with nuisances and sanitary defects.

(Ministry of Health Table J.)
Classification of Nuisances

Nationality of Vessel	Number inspected during the Year	Defects of Original Construction	Structural Defects through Wear and Tear	Dirt, Vermin and Other Conditions prejudicial to Health
British	828	12	722	669
Other Nations ..	383	44	55	75

The following table shows the number of defects referred to in the preceding table which were remedied at this port:—

Nationality of Vessel	Defects of Original Construction	Structural Defects through Wear and Tear	Dirt, Vermin and Other Conditions prejudicial to Health
British	6	693	656
Other Nations ..	11	40	71

The defects and nuisances dealt with during 1950 were as follows:—

Insufficient ventilation	32
,, lighting	1
Obsolete privies	14
Privies without water service	9
Defective ventilators	25
,, skylights and deck-lights	5
,, steam heaters, stoves, stove-pipes, etc.	114
,, sanitary conveniences, flushes, etc.	145
,, side ports, deck-prisms, etc.	158
,, bulkheads	9
,, floors	15
,, doors	37
,, bunks and bedsteads	13
,, food-lockers	34
,, baths, wash-hand basins and waste pipes ..	166
,, drain pipes	2
,, hawse-pipes	4
Leaking decks	50
Verminous crew quarters	167
Dirty crew quarters	187
,, messrooms	80
,, food-lockers	51
,, sanitary conveniences	100
,, bathrooms and wash-houses	102
,, fresh water tanks	10
Foul accumulations	33
Miscellaneous	14
Total ..	1,577

Smoke Nuisances.—During the year vessels lying in the docks were kept under observation and where it was found necessary the responsible persons in charge of fires on board were warned to take proper steps to avoid creating a nuisance by the emission of black smoke.

VII—FOOD INSPECTION

The principal food imports during the year were from Australia, New Zealand, and Argentina, and consisted of beef, mutton, pork, lamb, offal, butter, cheese and fresh and dried fruits. From Canada and United States of America, wheat, flour, cereals, canned meats and fruit were imported, and from European countries fresh fruits and canned vegetables. In addition to these direct imports, large quantities of foodstuffs, transhipped at other ports in the British Isles, arrived by coastwise traffic.

Examination of imported food is carried out by the food inspectors in the dockside warehouses and occasionally on board ship. If the food examined is found to be in good condition, the whole consignment is released for distribution, but if found to be diseased or unsound, the whole consignment is detained until a complete examination has been carried out. Diseased and unsound articles of food are disposed of under the supervision of the food inspectors. When necessary, samples of foodstuffs are submitted for examination.

Examination of imported meat is carried out in the transit sheds on the dock sides and in the local cold stores. The glandular examination of mutton and lamb carcases weighing over 42 lb. was continued, but very few cases of caseous lymphadenitis were found.

Imported Foodstuffs.—The quantities of various kinds of foodstuffs imported during the year are shown in the following table:—

Description	Tons	cwt.	Bags	Barrels	Boxes	Miscellaneous
Barley	8,000	—	—	—	—	—
Butter	—	—	—	—	518,538	—
Biscuits	—	—	—	—	170	—
Cheese	—	—	—	—	75,535	—
Eggs	—	—	—	—	5,991	—
Egg Pulp	—	—	—	—	—	25,000 cartons
Liquid Eggs, Frozen ..	—	—	—	—	6,000	—
Fat, Edible	—	—	—	258	8,740	—
Fish, Canned	—	—	—	—	117,452	—
Fish, Fresh	3,660	6	—	—	—	—
Flour	500	—	52,248	—	—	—
Fruit, Canned	—	—	—	—	51,737	—
Fruit, Dried	600	—	—	—	69,941	—
Fruit, Fresh	—	—	—	36,033	507,531	—
Fruit, Frozen	—	—	—	—	700	—
Meat, Canned	—	—	—	—	2,498	—
Milk, Canned	—	—	—	—	24,990	—
Milk, Dried	—	—	138	—	8,914	—
Potato Flour	—	—	240	—	—	—
Sugar	9,900	—	—	—	—	—
Sweets	—	—	—	—	600	—
Tomato Paste, Canned ..	—	—	—	—	60	—
Tomato Puree, Canned ..	—	—	—	—	25	—
Vegetables, Canned ..	—	—	—	—	115,825	—
Vegetables, Fresh ..	140	—	15,781	—	114,000	—
Fruit Pulp	—	—	—	24	400	—
Wheat	24,310	—	—	—	—	—

Overseas Meat.—In addition to the foodstuffs already referred to, nine cargoes of frozen meat were imported, the quantities being as follows:—

Carcases of lamb	528,642
Carcases of mutton	175,357
Carcases of lamb and mutton	125,632
Carcases of ewe	22
Fores of beef	15,470
Fores of beef (bags)	6,921
Hinds of beef	15,020
Hinds of beef (bags)	6,223
Buttocks of beef (bags)	1,243
Loins of beef (bags)	585
Shoulders of beef (bags)	826
Briskets of beef (bags)	420
Beef cuts (bags)	637
Quarters of beef	37,682
Fillets of beef (bags)	321
Beef rumps and loins (bags)	3,149
Quarters of veal	26
Sides of pork	19,724
Shoulders of pork (bags)	105
Flitches of pork	490
Loins of pork (bags)	693
Pork bellies (bags)	359
Pork middles	1,802
Pork (bags)	121
Boneless meat (bags)	50,293
Boneless meat (packages)	1,110
Pigs heads (bags)	95
Pigs tongues (bags)	40
Ox livers (bags)	686
Ox tongues (bags)	300
Ox tails (bags)	431
Hams (bags)	1,418
Poultry (cases)	5,259
Rabbits (crates)	1,369
Rabbit meat (crates)	6
Sundries (packages)	1,944
Sundries (bags)	25,265
Offal (packages)	1,278
Offal (bags)	294

The quantities of various kinds of foodstuffs withheld from human consumption during the year were as follows:—

	Tons	cwt.	lb.
Bacon	—	—	24
Biscuits	—	1	38¼
Butter, Canned	—	—	78
Cake	—	7	104
Cake Filling	4	2	74
Cereals	—	14	42½
Cheese	—	1	79½
Chocolate	—	—	109¼
Cocoa	—	—	7
Cockles	—	—	6¼
Coconuts	—	—	43
Coffee	—	1	24½
Confectionery	—	—	16
Cornflour	—	—	1
Fish, Canned	—	—	106
Flour	7	11	53
Fruit, Canned	7	13	74
Fruit, Dried	—	8	72
Fruit, Fresh	9	11	3
Fruit Juice, Canned	—	5	19¼
Hops	—	—	12
Margarine, Canned	—	2	101
Meat, Canned	—	8	35
Meat, Frozen	—	13	13
Meat, Pickled	—	1	75
Meat and Gravy, Canned	—	—	26¼
Milk, Canned	—	3	14½
Mustard	—	—	14
Oatmeal	—	4	69
Oats, Rolled	—	7	41

Pastry Mixture	—	—	42
Plum Pudding, Canned	—	—	1
Poultry, Frozen	—	—	104
Sauce, Bottled	—	—	½
Salt	—	—	56
Tea	—	—	1
Tomato Paste, Canned	—	—	20
Tongue, Canned	—	—	5¾
Vegetable Fat	—	—	6
Vegetables, Canned	4	16	93
Vegetables, Dried	—	5	58
Vegetables, Fresh	61	13	10
Vegetables, Preserved	—	2	106
Yams, Canned	—	—	30
Yeast, Dried	—	—	41
Total	100	5	45½

The Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937-1948, the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925-1948, and the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 (Section 39).—Fifty-four samples of imported food were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis. The nature, country of origin, and the number of samples are shown in the following table:—

Description	Country of Origin	Number of Samples
Apples	America	2
Apples	Australia	2
Apples	Canada	1
Apples	New Zealand	1
Apples	Italy	2
Apricot Pulp, Canned	Spain	2
Grapes	Spain	2
Grapes, Canned	South Africa	2
Oranges	Palestine	4
Peaches, Canned	Australia	1
Pears, Canned	Australia	1
Raisins	America	2
Sultanas	Turkey	1
Tomatoes	Teneriffe	1
Tomatoes, Canned	Italy	12
Tomato Paste, Canned	Italy	2
Tomato Puree, Canned	Italy	1
Crab Paste, Canned	Norway	1
Fish, Canned	Russia	1
Sardines, Canned	Norway	2
Sardines, Canned	French Morocco	5
Meat, Canned	Australia	2
Luncheon Meat, Canned	Holland	1
Luncheon Meat, Canned	France	2
Pork Brawn, Canned	France	1

Each of the samples was reported to be genuine or to contain preservatives within the limits prescribed in the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations.

Bacteriological Examinations.—Two samples of canned luncheon meat from Holland and two samples of canned tomatoes from Italy were submitted for bacteriological examination. The results of the examination showed the four samples to be genuine.

Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926.—No fresh milk was imported during the year.

Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations, 1934-1948.—There are no shell-fish beds or layings within the area under the jurisdiction of the Port Health Authority.

VIII—CARDIFF (PENGAM MOORS) AIRPORT

HEALTH CONTROL

The Port Health Authority is responsible for the Health Control at the Airport in accordance with the Provisions of the Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations.

An examination room is provided at the Airport for the medical examination of passengers who may arrive from places abroad which are known, or suspected, to be infected by major infectious diseases.

Facilities are available for the removal to hospital of persons who may be suffering from infectious disease. The cleansing, disinfecting and disinsecting of aircraft, persons and clothing can be carried out under similar arrangements as are at present in force for sea-going vessels arriving at the Port of Cardiff.

The Medical Officer of Health, Deputy Medical Officer and Senior Assistant Medical Officer, approved under the Aliens Order, 1920, are responsible for the medical examination of aircraft crews and passengers. The Chief Sanitary Inspector and staff act as assistant officers under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health.

IX—MISCELLANY

The Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1937.—No certificates were issued authorising the masters of foreign ships to purchase dangerous drugs.

Certificates of Health.—During the year one certificate in respect of the health of the port was issued to a Shipping Company.

Diseases of Animals Acts, etc.—139 dogs, 458 cats, and 3 pigs were brought to the port on vessels. All the vessels were visited regularly during their stay in port to ensure that the requirements were observed.

Medical Inspection of Aliens.—

CARDIFF SEAPORT

	Total	Number inspected by the Medical Inspector	Number subjected to detailed examination by the Medical Inspector	Certificates Issued					Transmigrants
				Lunatic, Idiot, or M.D.	Undesirable for medical reasons	Physically incapacitated	Suffering from acute infectious disease	Landing necessary for adequate medical examination	
(a) Total number of Aliens landing at the Port	114	48	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Aliens refused permission to land by Immigration Officer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Transmigrants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Aliens arriving at the Port	114	48	18	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total number of vessels carrying Alien passengers	44
Number of vessels dealt with by the Medical Inspector	19

CARDIFF (PENGAM MOORS) AIRPORT

	Total	Number inspected by the Medical Inspector	Number subjected to detailed examination by the Medical Inspector	Certificates Issued					Transmigrants
				Lunatic, Idiot, or M.D.	Undesirable for medical reasons	Physically incapacitated	Suffering from acute infectious disease	Landing necessary for adequate medical examination	
(a) Total number of Aliens landing at the Airport	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Aliens refused permission to land by Immigration Officer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Transmigrants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Aliens arriving at the Airport	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total number of aircraft carrying Alien passengers	1
Number of aircraft dealt with by the Medical Inspector	1

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

I—STAFF

The proportion of medical staff time devoted to the School Health Service is equivalent to six and a half whole-time medical officers. By arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board the following consultants attend the clinics organised by the School Health Service: Mr. Rupert Parry, F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon, Mr. A. O. Parker, M.D., C.M., Orthopaedic Surgeon, Professor A. G. Watkins, F.R.C.P., Professor of Child Health, and Mr. Hector A. Thomas, F.R.C.S., Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon.

In the Dental Service five whole-time Dental Surgeons and five dental clerk/attendants are employed. Mr. Bertram May, L.D.S., retired in December on account of ill health. The duties of Health Visitors and School Nurses are amalgamated and these officers are designated " Health Nurses." One third of the time of the Superintendent and her Deputy is devoted to the School Nursing Service and of the fifty-one Health Nurses employed the time of fourteen and a half is estimated to be devoted to the School Health Service. Two whole-time Speech Therapists and two Orthoptists are also employed. At the Orthopaedic Clinic a Superintendent Physiotherapist and two assistant Physiotherapists are engaged for Maternity and Child Welfare and School Health Service work. Five Clinic Helpers are employed and the time of one of these is devoted to the School Health Service. The staff of the Child Guidance Clinic consists of a Psychiatrist (who is a senior medical member of the Department's staff), one Psychologist (part-time), a qualified psychiatric social worker and a clerk.

II—MEDICAL INSPECTION

The average numbers of schoolchildren and the average attendance for the year ending March, 1950, were as follows:

	Average Number on Registers	Average Attendance
High Schools	4,842	4,426
Primary Schools	29,066	25,433
Special Day Schools	328	265
Severn Road Nursery School	118	95
Other Secondary Schools	140	129
Total	34,494	30,348

The numbers of schoolchildren inspected at periodic medical inspections at schools during 1950 were as follows:

Group	Boys	Girls	Total
Prescribed Groups:—			
Entrants (within 12 months of admission)	1,443	1,337	2,780
Second Age Group (at 10 plus years)	1,102	967	2,069
Third Age Group (at 14 plus years—Primary Schools)	1,166	1,000	2,166
Third Age Group (at 15 plus years—High Schools)	410	310	720
Total	4,121	3,614	7,735
Other Periodic Groups:—			
Entrants to High Schools	384	365	749
Special Schools	269	179	448
Entrants to other Secondary Schools	48	—	48
Total	701	514	1,245
Grand Total	4,822	4,158	8,980

The number of schoolchildren specially inspected and the number of re-inspections undertaken were as follows:

		Boys	Girls	Total
Special Inspections	At School	106	32	138
	At School Clinic	1,974	1,862	3,836
Total		2,080	1,894	3,974
Re-inspections	At School	174	146	320
	At School Clinic	918	1,075	1,993
Total		1,092	1,221	2,313

III—FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION

The following table shows the number of individual children found at periodic medical inspection to require treatment (excluding defects of nutrition, uncleanliness and dental disease):

	Found to require Treatment	
	Number	Percentage
Prescribed Groups:		
Entrants	626	22·5
Second Age Group	449	21·7
Third Age Group	483	16·7
Total	1,558	20·0
Other Periodic Inspections:		
Entrants to High Schools	124	16·6
Special Schools	51	11·4
Entrants to other Secondary Schools	2	4·2
Total	177	14·7
Grand Total	1,735	19·3

The percentages of children found to require treatment showed a decrease in a number of Age-groups. Defective vision, squint and other eye defects formed more than a quarter of the total defects requiring treatment.

The defects found by the medical inspection of 8,980 children at the periodic medical inspections and of 3,974 at special inspections were as follows:—

Code No.	Disease or Defect	Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
		No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
		Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but *not* requiring Treatment	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but *not* requiring Treatment
4	Skin:				
	Ringworm Scalp	—	—	21	—
	Body	2	—	23	10
	Scabies	4	—	13	—
	Impetigo	2	—	19	—
	Other	102	51	164	28
5	Eyes:				
	Vision	562	211	70	15
	Squint	54	38	5	7
	Other	47	21	48	10
6	Ears:				
	Hearing	35	33	32	7
	Otitis Media	19	11	28	10
	Other	28	28	71	18
7	Nose or Throat	348	387	518	99
8	Speech	32	41	32	11
9	Cervical Glands	34	238	31	41
10	Heart and Circulation	48	70	46	42
11	Lungs	58	151	108	88
12	Developmental:				
	Hernia	3	14	10	8
	Other	8	47	15	18
13	Orthopaedic:				
	Posture	69	133	32	11
	Flat Foot	129	208	76	50
	Other	180	192	86	49
14	Nervous System:				
	Epilepsy	2	16	14	17
	Other	77	24	327	71
15	Psychological:				
	Development	6	12	24	14
	Stability	7	11	13	12
16	Other Diseases and Defects	151	89	1,579	173
	Total	2,007	2,026	3,405	809

Nutrition.—The following is a classification of the nutrition of children medically inspected:

AGE GROUPS	Number of Children Inspected	A (Good)		B (Fair)		C (Poor)	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
PRESCRIBED GROUPS:							
Entrants	2,780	1,421	51·1	1,276	45·9	83	3·0
Second Age Group	2,069	864	41·8	1,108	53·5	97	4·7
Third Age Group	2,886	1,208	41·9	1,518	52·6	160	5·5
Total	7,735	3,493	45·2	3,902	50·4	340	4·4
OTHER PERIODIC GROUPS:							
Entrants to High Schools	749	272	36·3	453	60·5	24	3·2
Special Schools	448	68	15·2	249	55·6	131	29·2
Entrants to other Secondary Schools	48	28	58·3	20	41·7	—	—
Total	1,245	368	29·5	722	58·0	155	12·5
Grand Total	8,980	3,861	43·0	4,624	51·5	495	5·5

IV—" FOLLOWING UP " AND THE WORK OF HEALTH NURSES

A summary of the work of the health nurses in connection with domiciliary visitation is given in the following table:

Disease or Defect	First Visits	Re-visits	Total
Defects of vision	291	193	484
Defects of teeth	48	—	48
Defects of ear, nose and throat ..	277	83	360
Other defects and diseases ..	895	362	1,257
Scabies	26	—	26
Total	1,537	638	2,175

The following is a summary of work done by the nurses in connection with uncleanliness during the year:

Number of—

Special visits to schools	592
Examinations of children for uncleanliness ..	67,776
Children found with vermin and/or nits	3,636
Re-examinations of children previously found with vermin and/or nits	5,200
Children found to be free from vermin and nits ..	1,294
Children for whom cleansing notices issued ..	3,311
Children for whom cleansing orders issued ..	356

Health Nurses' Survey of the Intermediate Group.—In addition to periodic medical inspection, pupils in primary schools are inspected at the age of eight years by Health Nurses. The number of pupils inspected by nurses during the year was 1,136 (565 boys and 571 girls). 156 of these children were found to have defects requiring treatment, and 59 pupils were unclean.

The general condition of the pupils was classified as follows:

	Number	*Percentage*
A (good)	256	22·5
B (fair)	821	72·3
C (poor)	59	5·2

Jubilee Camp School, Porthcawl.—The Department provides a Health Nurse for duties at this Camp School during the period children are in residence. The Health Nurses are selected on rota and are usually seconded for a period of a month at a time.

Each child is inspected by a Health Nurse before travelling to the Camp, mainly to reduce the risk of infection and spread of verminous conditions, but also to prevent any child attending who may have become unfit since selection.

V—TREATMENT

Particulars of the treatment of minor ailments, visual defects, external eye diseases, ear, defects of nose and throat, dental defects, and of orthopaedic and postural defects are given in the following tables:

(*a*) *Minor Ailments*

Disease or Defect	Number of Defects treated or under treatment during the year under the Authority's Scheme	Total number of attendances at Clinics
Skin:		
Ringworm—Scalp—		
(i) X-ray Treatment	1	
(ii) Other	28	
Ringworm—Body	75	
Scabies	102	
Impetigo	190	
Other Skin Diseases	291	
Minor Eye Defects	167	
Minor Ear Defects	39	
Miscellaneous— (*e.g.*, minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	2,905	
Total	3,798	12,448

(*b*) *Defective Vision and Squint*

Particulars of the work of the Ophthalmic Clinics during the year are given below:

Number of children examined	3,207
Errors of Refraction	2,485
Spectacles prescribed	2,019
Other defects or diseases treated	309
Referred to Orthoptic Clinic	238
Attendances at clinics	6,428

Spectacles are supplied through the Supplementary Ophthalmic Service of the National Health Service but no figures are available of the total number of spectacles provided for schoolchildren attending the school clinics. During the period May to December 1,633 spectacles were so provided

Ophthalmic Operations—Thirteen operations were performed at Llandough Hospital during the year by the Ophthalmic Surgeon (7 of them as out-patients), and 25 further cases were on the waiting list at the 31st December. Orthoptic operations are reported in the statistical table for the Orthoptic Clinic.

The Orthoptic Clinic was established in December, 1944, for the treatment of Strabismus (Squint), and the short statistical table and report appearing below, summing up the work of the Clinic during 1950, has been prepared by the Orthopists.

The work has developed under the supervision of Mr. Rupert Parry, Ophthalmic Surgeon and two orthoptists are employed at the clinic, but one of these, Miss H. Davies, resigned on 31st December.

Concern was expressed in the 1949 report that only nine operations had been performed in that year. Representations to the Board of Governors of the United Cardiff Hospitals resulted in an increased number—thirty-seven—being performed in 1950. The number being added to the waiting list still exceeds the number of operations performed, so that the waiting period before operation approximates to four years.

The results of operations performed have not yet had time to increase the number of " discharged cured " cases for 1950. Ninety per cent of the cures for this year have been achieved by exercises alone.

A great deal of time is still being spent in seeing patients at intervals in order to keep the vision up in the squinting eye until the time comes for an operation. This is, of course, necessary for the success of post-operative treatment.

There was no waiting list of children requiring exercises at the end of 1950, but in 1951 the remaining orthoptist, Miss J. Pinnick, will have to deal with all the cases under treatment and will be unable to undertake new cases for some time. This is to be regretted as one or two excellent results have come about by treating children immediately or within a few weeks of the squint commencing. Children have been brought up in these instances by parents as soon as the squint was noticed.

Patients accepted for treatment:

Children previously treated, returned for treatment	51
Schoolchildren and children under school age ..	206
Monmouthshire County Cases	2
Glamorgan cases	10
Total	269

Patients discharged:

With binocular single vision	51
Improved	5
Cosmetically straight	14
With apparent squint only	10
Unsuitable for treatment	11
Failing to attend treatments	89
Left district	6
Total	186

Patients under treatment at end of 1950:

Regular weekly or bi-weekly treatment	77
Under monthly supervision	14
Having monthly occlusion	67
Under supervision awaiting operation	166
Reporting two to six monthly until old enough for treatment	31
Under supervision between courses of treatment	120
Total	475

Patients referred, awaiting appointments	—
Operations performed	37
Number on waiting list for operations	166
Number of attendances:	
Schoolchildren and children under school age	5,384
Monmouthshire County cases	2
Glamorgan County cases	88
Total	5,434

Appointments arranged but patients failed to attend	1,292

The following explanation by the Orthoptist of the methods of treatment adopted at the clinic is interesting:

Amblyopia

In the case of a squint the low vision in the squinting eye is almost always caused by suppression of that eye in order to avoid the seeing of double images which results at the onset of a squint when the vision is brought up in 3 to 6 months by covering the good eye. The longer the eye has been unused the longer it takes to bring the sight back. It is only the cases in which the sight can be brought back that are suitable for Orthoptic exercises. When the vision is equal it will stay so as long as the eyes are straight and working simultaneously, but unless they are the sight will, in most cases, deteriorate again for the same reasons as it went down in the first place. In the case of suitable Orthoptic cases when the sight is brought up, exercises given and the child discharged cured with Binocular Single Vision the sight will not deteriorate again. Even after a patient is discharged he visits the clinic six monthly, then yearly and two yearly to be checked up till he leaves school. In the case of a child whose vision will not improve for some reason—that is to say, those whose sight is lost due to some defect other than simple lack of use—who is not suitable for exercises, such a child will be put on the list for a cosmetic operation. This will put the eyes straight for appearance's sake, but only one will be being used although they will appear to be being used in unison. In the yearly report the two main categories of discharge from this clinic are:

(*a*) *Binocular Single Vision.* Perfectly cured with straight eyes working in unison and vision equal.

(*b*) *Cosmetically Straight.* This can be divided again into

(i) Those who cannot quite be made to read the very high standard of (*a*) after long treatment or for other rare reasons.

(ii) Those with intractible low vision in one eye who after unsuccessful patching have been found no good for exercises but who after a successful operation look perfectly good but do not use the bad eye to see with although it may appear to do so.

(*c*) *Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat*

	EAR	NOSE AND THROAT	
		Tonsils and Adenoids	Other Defects
Received Operative Treatment	49	792	3
Received other forms of treatment	370	321	
Total number of children examined	659	1,905	
Attendances at Clinics	1,430	3,528	

Waiting List for Operative Treatment at 31*st December*, 1950:

Tonsils and Adenoids—Urgent	640	
Ordinary	926	
		1,566
Other ear, nose and throat conditions		27
Total		1,593

Report for the year 1950 of

Mr. D. W. ELLIOT, L.D.S., R.C.S., CHIEF DENTAL OFFICER

The progressive disintegration of the school dental service continues. In order that we may have an efficient school dental service children must be inspected at regular intervals, and the treatment of defects carried out expeditiously. The service, as it is at present, is to a large extent merely palliative. During 1950, owing to the large numbers of children awaiting treatment, only 9,657 primary schoolchildren were examined at routine inspections. In addition 4,138 specials were inspected making a total of 13,795; of these 8,911 required treatment. Inspections showed that the numbers requiring treatment have increased and that the standard of dental fitness is falling rapidly. The percentage of children requiring dental treatment has increased from 49% in 1945 to 64% in 1950.

When the dental staff numbered seven, children who required conservative treatment were treated within three months. At present the waiting period is between six months and eight months. The result of this unfortunate state of affairs is that when these children are presented for treatment many of the permanent teeth which could have been conserved have to be extracted.

The position in the Gabalfa area is nothing short of tragic. The main type of treatment being carried out is that of extraction, only two sessions a week being devoted to conservative work.

The excellent preventative dental service which was provided at Gabalfa in previous years has disappeared. In view of the impossibility of providing conservative treatment for all the children who require it, a circular letter was prepared advising parents to get in touch with a private practitioner. This letter is sent to parents whose children require urgent conservative treatment. Cases of toothache are always given priority.

The circular letter referred to reads as follows:

> " DENTAL TREATMENT AT SCHOOL DENTAL CLINICS
>
> " Owing to an insufficient number of dental surgeons being available to carry out the dental treatment of school children, I wish to bring to your notice the fact that children as well as adults may obtain dental treatment from private dental practitioners and that this is available as a part of the National Health Service, and that no charge will be made by private dental practitioners because this is a part of the normal service to be provided.
>
> " We have a long list of school children now awaiting urgent dental treatment and there is bound to be a delay in carrying out this treatment because of the fact that we have not a sufficient number of dentists to do the work.
>
> " You are, therefore, advised to ask your private dental practitioner whether or not he can carry out the treatment which your child requires.
>
> " It would be of great assistance to me if you would let me know if you are able to have this treatment carried out by your private dental surgeon."

6,535 permanent fillings were completed, compared with 7,939 in 1949, a reduction of 1,404. The ratio of permanent teeth saved to each permanent tooth lost was 2·6. In 1949 the ratio was 3 to each permanent tooth lost.

Orthodontics.—Owing to the long lists of children awaiting conservative treatment and extractions, it was decided to reduce the number of sessions devoted to this branch of dental treatment. One hundred and ninety-nine (199) appliances were provided and 963 attendances were made in 96 sessions. In 1949, 301 appliances were provided and 1,397 attendances were made in 140 sessions.

The new clinics at Wessex Street and Richmond Road will be opened in the very near future.

The full statistical table of the school dental work carried out during 1950 is as follows:

(1) Number of Children inspected by the Dentists:

	Aged			
(*a*) Periodic Age-groups	2	1	Total	9,847
	3	28		
	4	466		
	5	961		
	6	1,290		
	7	1,153		
	8	911		
	9	825		
	10	863		
	11	1,025		
	12	905		
	13	618		
	14	496		
	15 or over	305		
(*b*) Specials—Primary Schools				2,194
(*c*) ,, Secondary Schools				1,140
Grand Total				11,181

(2) Referred for treatment		8,911
(3) Actually treated		10,006*
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment		16,870
(5) Half-days devoted to:		
Inspection	51	
Treatment	2,002†	
Total		2,053
(6) Fillings:		
Permanent teeth	6,535	
Temporary teeth	346	
Total		6,881
(7) Extractions:		
Permanent teeth	2,446	
Temporary teeth	12,944	
For Regulation purposes (perm.)	922	
Total		16,312
(8) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions		8,874
(9) Other operations—Permanent teeth:		
(*a*) Scalings	346	
(*b*) Cleanings	866	
(*c*) Dressings	468	
(*d*) Root fillings	9	
(*e*) X-rays	11	
(*f*) Dentures provided	95	
(*g*) Crowns	3	
(*h*) Gum treatments	174	
Total		1,972
Temporary Teeth		298

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* Including 6,033 who had received treatment previously.

† Includes 202 anaesthetic sessions by Dental Officers.

(10)	Regulation appliances	199
	Attendances	963
	Cases completed	109

(*e*) *Orthopaedic and Postural Defects*

	Residential treatment with education	Residential treatment without education	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic	Total number treated
Number of children treated ..	8*	1*	1,593	1,602

* Also treated at an Orthopaedic Clinic.

The following is a summary of the work carried out at the orthopaedic clinic:

Number of children examined for the first time	455
Recommendations for:	
Treatment in Hospital	37
Treatment at Clinic (Special and Routine)	212
Application of plaster at Clinic	11
Appliances	20
Alterations to appliances	—
Alterations to boots	518
Special Boots	—
Attendances at Clinic	2,012
Discharged, or failed to attend for treatment	840
Routine Treatments:	
Radiant Heat	76
Massage	2
Infra Red Ray	1
Faradism	28
Exercises for	
Posture	964
Foot Defects	562
Asthma	466
Re-education of spastics or after poliomyelitis	559
Application of plasters	47
Manipulations	6
Strapping	394
Total of treatments given	3,103
Number attending for treatment for first time	81

The following statement relates to treatment at and provision of appliances, etc., through the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Cardiff:

	Children of School Age
Hospital Treatment:	
Admitted to Prince of Wales' Hospital—	
(*a*) Day cases	1
(*b*) Other cases	8
Under treatment at Prince of Wales' Hospital at end of 1950	2
On Prince of Wales' Hospital waiting list at end of 1950:	
(*a*) Day cases	8
(*b*) Other cases	145
Other treatment or provision (including appliances, etc., provided following hospital treatment):	
Appliances provided	209
Appliances altered	23
Alterations to boots	904
Special boots provided	—

Heart Disease and Rheumatism.—The treatment of children suffering from heart disease and rheumatism was, prior to the 5th July, 1948, carried out under the aegis of the Health Committee of Cardiff City Council. The number of schoolchildren under supervision at the end of the year was 551. During the year 681 children were under supervision.

Radiography.—The number of children referred for radiography was 41, the total number of radiograms taken being 116, comprising: spine 7, hips 8, shoulders 1, teeth 7, foot 9, arm 1, knee 8, leg 1, skull 1.

Ringworm of the Scalp.—There has been no increase in the number of children suffering from ringworm of the scalp and special facilities for its diagnosis and treatment have been continued. Altogether 35 children were treated during the year and in all but 9 cases the ringworm was of a type that yielded to treatment without the need for X-ray therapy. It became necessary to refer these cases, which were of the chronic type, to the Cardiff Royal Infirmary, where some of them received radiotherapy.

Appointment of Teachers.—The School Medical Officer is an examining medical officer for the Education Committee in respect of the entry of teachers into the superannuation scheme. During the year twenty-two teachers were examined for this purpose.

Enuresis.—Towards the end of 1949 arrangements were put in hand for a clinic to be held to give special attention to children who are eneuretic. It will be seen from the figures quoted below that the clinic has been of considerable value in dealing with this problem.

Number of clinics held		67
Number of children treated		172
Number of children discharged:		
Cured	36	
Probably cured	11	
Referred to hospital or general medical practitioner	3	
Failure to co-operate in treatment	64	
	——	114
Children attending at end of 1950		58

Cleansing Station.—(*a*) *Cleansing of children with unclean heads.*—It will be noted that the report of the work of the Health Nurses refers to the cleansing inspections in schools. Every effort is made to ensure that children whose heads are unclean are cleansed at home by the parents. A small proportion for various reasons remain unclean in spite of advice given to parents and such children are sent for cleansing at the Cleansing Station. If this opportunity is not taken by the parents the Authority may proceed against them in the Court under the provisions of the Education Act of 1944. During the year 356 children attended the station for such cleansing but it was not necessary to seek any further powers to secure the cleansing of any child.

(*b*) *Treatment of Scabies.*—Whilst scabies is no longer a problem of the same dimensions as was encountered during the war years, measures are necessary to secure effective treatment of the smaller numbers of persons who become infected. The Department's Cleansing Station which is staffed as required by clinic helpers, is available for the treatment of adults and children. A summary of the work of the station during the year is as follows:

Number of cases treated:	
Schoolchildren	94
Children under school age	50
Adults	38
Total	182

Attendances for treatment:	
Schoolchildren	181
Children under school age	88
Adults	66
Total	335

VI—INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The numbers of schoolchildren ascertained to be suffering from infectious diseases during the year were as follows:

Scarlet Fever	197
Whooping Cough	354
Diphtheria	—
Measles	1,442
Acute Pneumonia	35
Meningococcal Infection	2
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	5
Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis	1
Acute Encephalitis—Post Infectious	1
Dysentery	115
Para-Typhoid Fever	2
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	16
Other Forms	12
Chickenpox	951
Erysipelas	5
Food Poisoning	17
Rubella	49
Mumps	814
Jaundice	18

VII—PROVISION OF MEALS

Kitchens are in operation at Maindy, Taffs Well, Tremorfa, Ely, Cardiff High School, Canton High School for Girls, Greenhill Open Air School and Gabalfa Special School.

Canteens.—Facilities are available at 85 School Canteens for providing mid-day meals for 10,000 children daily.

The numbers of children attending primary, high, special, and nursery schools provided with dinners and/or milk during the first and last complete weeks of 1950 were as follows:

	First complete Week, 1950	*Last complete Week*, 1950
Average number of necessitous children provided with dinner daily free	1,716	2,146
Average number of children provided with milk daily free	29,555	29,693
Average number of children provided with dinner daily on payment	5,246	5,951

VIII—HANDICAPPED PUPILS

The numbers of handicapped pupils known to the department at 31st December, 1950, are shown in the following table.

BLIND CHILDREN:		
At Special Schools for the Blind	8	
At no School	2	
Total		10
PARTIALLY SIGHTED CHILDREN:		
At Special Classes for the Partially Sighted	14	
At no School or Institution	1	
At maintained Schools	—	
At independent Schools	—	
Total		15
DEAF CHILDREN:		
At Residential Schools	13	
At no School	6	
Total		19
PARTIALLY DEAF CHILDREN:		
At Residential Schools	1	
At no School	3	
Total		4
CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM EPILEPSY:		
At Maintained Schools	1	
At Residential Schools	2	
At no School	1	
Total		4

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS:

At Special Schools	21	
At Maintained Schools	20	
At other Institutions	7	
At no School or Institution	12	
Total		60

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS:

At Special Schools	29	
At Maintained Schools	99*	
At other Institutions	—	
At no School or Institution	10	
Total		129

* Including observation cases.

DELICATE CHILDREN (Children who by reason of impaired physical condition cannot without risk to their health be educated under the normal regime of an ordinary school):

At Special Day Schools	129	
At Special Residential Schools, etc.	1	
Total		130

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN:

At Residential Special Schools	5	
At Maintained Schools	28	
At no School or Institution	19*	
At Independent School	—	
Total		52

* 14 of this number receive home tuition.

EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL CHILDREN:

At Special Schools	155	
At Day/Residential Schools	4	
At Maintained Schools	301	
At Independent Schools	6	
At no School or Institution	2	
Total		468

MALADJUSTED CHILDREN:

At Maintained Schools	—	
In Special Schools	2	
At Hostels	15	
Awaiting Admission to Hostels or Special Schools	2	
Total		19

During the year 221 children who had been reported as being handicapped pupils were specially medically examined with following results:

Educationally subnormal and suitable for education in a special school (day)	26
Educationally subnormal and suitable for education in a residential special school	4
Transferred to the care of the Local Health Authority	37
Educationally subnormal—to attend special class (Delta class)	46
Educationally subnormal—to remain in Delta Class	3
Educationally subnormal but suitable for education in ordinary class	31
Not educationally subnormal	8
Educationally subnormal—to return to ordinary class from Delta Class	22
Children for whom a decision regarding their capabilities has been deferred	11
Pupils of Gabalfa Special School for educationally subnormal children:	
(*a*) Granted permission to leave before attaining age of 16 years	—
(*b*) Recommended to return to ordinary school	2
(*c*) Recommended to remain at Gabalfa Special School until the age of 16 years	5
Epileptic—for admission to a residential special school	1
Physically handicapped—for admission to a residential school	1
Blind—for admission to a residential special school	6
Partially Sighted—for special school	3
Deaf—for admission to a residential special school	5
Partially Deaf—for admission to a residential special school	1
Maladjusted—for admission to a residential hostel or special school	9
Total	221

In addition to the above, 66 children were found to be delicate pupils and recommended for admission to the Greenhill Open Air School and a further six pupils were recommended for a period at Convalescent Homes or Residential Special Schools for Delicate Pupils.

Thirty-seven children were notified to the Local Authority during 1950 in accordance with Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944.

" Delta " Classes.—At the end of the year, 63 children (38 boys and 25 girls) were attending the special classes for educationally retarded children, which are known as " delta " classes and which are held at two primary schools.

Greenhill Open-air School.—The number of delicate children on the register at the end of the year was 129 and the average attendance during the year was 109. Sixty-six children (42 boys and 24 girls), were admitted to the school, and 71 (36 boys and 35 girls) were discharged.

IX—NURSERY SCHOOL AND NURSERIES

Severn Road Nursery School.—During the year the average number of children on the register of Severn Road Nursery School was 118, the average attendance being 94.

There are eight Nursery Schools and two Nursery Classes in the City, situated as follows:

Nursery Schools:

1.	Canton	Severn Road.
2.	Grangetown	Ferry Road.
3.	Splott	Moorland Road.
4.	Ely	Vachell Road
5.	Splott (Tremorfa)	Baden Powell School.
6.	Ely	Hywel Dda School.
7.	South (Docks)	West Yard, Bute Street.
8.	Rumney	Rumney Council School.

Nursery Classes:	1. NINIAN PARK ..	.. Ninian Park Council School.
	2. ADAMSDOWN ..	.. Tredegarville C/W School.

Accommodation is provided at the Nursery Schools for a total of 486 children aged 2—5 years. At the Nursery Classes 60 children aged 2—5 years can be accommodated. A Nurseries' Organiser is in charge of all the Nurseries and Health Nurses from the Public Health Department devote one half-day weekly to each centre. A Medical Officer visits the Nurseries at intervals of approximately one month for the purpose of medically inspecting new entrants, etc.

The number of children medically inspected during 1950 as " Entrants " to the Nursery Schools and Nursery Classes was 312 (162 boys and 150 girls), and the defects found (excluding uncleanliness, dental caries and defects of nutrition) were as follows:

Disease or Defect	Number of Defects	
	Treatment Required	Requiring to be kept under Observation only
SKIN:		
Ringworm Scalp	—	—
Ringworm Body	—	—
Scabies	—	—
Other Diseases	6	9
EYE:		
Defective Vision	—	—
Squint	3	1
External Eye Disease	—	—
Other Eye Disease	—	—
EAR:		
Defective Hearing	—	1
Otitis Media	—	—
Other Diseases	—	2
NOSE AND THROAT	5	25
DEFECTIVE SPEECH	—	2
ENLARGED CERVICAL GLANDS	2	2
HEART AND CIRCULATION	2	4
LUNGS	3	5
DEVELOPMENTAL:		
Hernia	—	—
Other	—	—
ORTHOPAEDIC:		
Posture	3	2
Flat Foot	3	3
Other	12	15
NERVOUS SYSTEM:		
Epilepsy	—	—
Other Conditions	1	3
PSYCHOLOGICAL:		
Development	—	1
Stability	1	—
TEETH:		
Dental Diseases	—	—
OTHER DEFECTS AND DISEASES	6	4
Total	47	79

The number of children referred for medical treatment was 36.

The following is a classification of the nutrition of the children inspected:

	Number	*Percentage*
A (Good)	70	22·4
B (Fair)	191	61·2
C (Poor)	51	16·4

Ten children were found to be unclean.

X—MISCELLANY

Classes for Speech Training.—The total number of children dealt with during the year was 195. The numbers admitted and discharged were 87 and 79 respectively. Of the 79 children discharged, 20 were withdrawn by their parents without having completed treatment. The classifications at the time of discharge of the remaining 59 were as follows:

Cured	30
Much improved	4
Improved	6
Unsuitable for instruction	5
Left the district	1
Left school	9
Discharged temporarily	3
Lip-reading course completed	1
Total	59

At the end of the year, head teachers were asked to supply reports regarding scholars who had passed through the special classes and who were still attending school. The replies received indicated that, in the majority of cases, the good results obtained in the classes were sustained.

The Speech Therapists, Miss B. Morris and Miss B. Bolwell, made 181 routine visits to schools and to the homes of children.

Child Guidance Clinic.—The following is a summary of the work of the Child Guidance Clinic:

(1) Number of patients referred to the Clinic during the year:

Boys	101
Girls	55
Total	156

(2) Number of patients carried forward from 1949:

Boys	33
Girls	29
Total	62

(3) Sources of ascertainment of patients actually dealt with for the first time:

Parents or Guardians	17
Juvenile Court	25
Social Agencies	10
Schools	38
School Health Service	50
Other sources	6
Probation Officers	—
Private Medical Practitioners	12
Total	158

(4) Problems for which patients were referred to the Clinic:

Nervous Disorders:

Fears	14
Seclusiveness	6
Depression	9
Excitability	3
Apathy	3
Obsessions	4

Habit Disorders and Physical Symptoms:

Speech Disorders	6
Sleep	16
Movement	9
Feeding	3
Excretory	11
Nervous pains and paralysis	6
Fits disorders	—

Behaviour disorders:

Unmanageable	31
Temper	14
Aggressiveness	10
Jealousy	3
Demanding attention	1
Stealing	40
Lying and romancing	7
Truancy	7
Sex difficulty	8

Education and Vocational difficulties:

Backwardness	18
Inability to concentrate	12
Inability to keep jobs	2
Special Disabilities	1

For special examination:

Psychological examination	—	
Educational advice	6	
Vocational guidance	—	
Court examination	—	
Admissions to Special (not M.D.) residential school, etc.	—	
Placement in Foster Homes	—	
Adoption	—	
Number of patients dealt with	—	185

(5) Age of patients dealt with for the first time:

Years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Boys	—	—	1	5	4	18	8	6	5	12	6	7	10	11	3	1
Girls	—	2	1	—	4	2	6	5	9	6	4	8	3	4	5	2
Total	—	2	2	5	8	20	14	11	14	18	10	15	13	15	8	3

(6) Results of treatment of patients discharged:

Advisory	79
Adjusted	14
Partially adjusted	17
Unadjusted	1
Transferred to other agencies	13
Unsuitable for further treatment	3
Failed to co-operate	15
Total	142

(7) Number of patients waiting to be dealt with at end of year:

Boys	14
Girls	9
Total	23

(8) Work of Sections:

(*a*) *Psychiatric:*

New patients dealt with	124
Treatment interviews	44
Interviews with parents	76
School visits	—
Other interviews	6
Home visits	4

(*b*) *Psychological:*

New patients dealt with	46
Re-examinations	9
Remedial teaching	—
School visits	1
Interviews with parents	12
Other interviews	2

(*c*) *Social Service:*

Interviews with parents, etc., at Clinic	173
Visits to homes of patients	82
School visits concerning patients	114
Other visits concerning patients	114

(9)

Staff conferences regarding patients	755
Staff conferences	41